PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

No. 53,843.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.					
14th	July	PENINSULAR.....	5284	MONGOLIA ..	10000
21st	"	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	....
28th	"	ORIENTAL.....	5284	BRITANNIA...	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	....
11th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5284	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th	"	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	....
25th	"	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9509	.....	....
8th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA....	6522
15th	"	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
22nd	"	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA.....	6903	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *11th July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,633	Verron.....	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Rémufat.....	6th Sep. "
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA.....	5,916	X	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

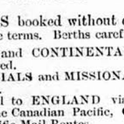
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA.....	5,916	X.....	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.



AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July 1906
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "
* AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	9th Oct. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BARJOON HOUSE, 54, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.
S. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 20th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Steamer on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND SEYCHELLES.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 11th Aug. calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Seychelles.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

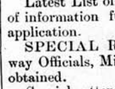
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th July, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA. . .	A. Haig.	6716 . .	17th August
* BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick. . . .	3069 . .	28th
SCINDIA. . . .	Shafto Abrey. . . .	5106 . .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson	5091 . .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124 . .	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . .	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
CEYLON MARU . .	5068	K. Kori. . .	.....	17th July
COLOMBO MARU. .	4709	J. Nagao . .	24th July	4th Aug
BOMBAY MARU . .	4629	S. Ishikawa.	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TOTOMI MARU . .	3412	" . .	21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU . .	4806	" . .	4th Sept.	10th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Tyne. . .	18th Sept	20th Sept
CEYLON MARU . .	5068	K. Kori. . .	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU. .	4703	J. Nagao . .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . .	4625	S. Ishikawa.	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR.....	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65. Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
SHOW ROOMS:—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
OFFICES:—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Supercedes all BRAIN FOOD and NERVE VITALIZERS.
The Best appetizer.

AQUILA TONIC

Rs. Bot. Rs. 3/8.
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
in Best and Newest Materials, Silk Linings and Facings,
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

HOAR & CO., { ENGLISH TAILORS, } ESPLANADE

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.
Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
RESTAURANT
NOW OPEN.
LUNCHEONS, from 12 till 3 . . . . . Re. 1
DINNERS, from 6 till 9 . . . . . Rs. 2
SERVICE A LA CARTE.
TABLES for LARGE or SMALL PARTIES may be reserved in advance. Special Menu arranged if desired.
EUROPEAN CHEF de CUISINE.
EUROPEAN MAITRE d'HOTEL.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALL'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial gems out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readil but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malaria, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batlalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for beg enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling themor years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attaid such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take onlOne Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in orday only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUAANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuablemedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Orwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sle, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessivndulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recmended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; d to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inherig a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought linwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental andhysical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of petite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwall Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON &., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Wi, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

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BOMBAY, 26th June 1906.

To MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. LD.

Please re-charge 2 "Minimax" extinguishers herewith, these were used on an outbreak of fire, which had origin about 12 feet from the ground close to our cook-room.

You will be pleased to know that the effect of "Minimax" was instantaneous whereas a lot of water had been used to no effect.

This is very gratifying as our Hotel is protected throughout with the "Minimax" and the servants had no difficulty in using them.

(Sd.) LESSEE.

In 2½ Years 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Prmiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY are required to ATTEND at the HIGH COURT on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at 11·30 A.M. (S.T.)

H. J. MILES,
Deputy Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
Bombay, 12th, July, 1906.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FINAL CALL.

SHARE-HOLDERS of the above Company are requested to remit to us on or before the 16th of July, 1906, the BALANCE DUE on any Shares held by them.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1906.

FOR SALE
NEAR
PANCHGANI.

WILLIAM BROCK KEEN, the trustee in Bankruptcy of WILLIAM WATSON and PAUL Pfeiderer, lately carrying on business under the name and style of WILLIAM WATSON and Company, Bombay, under, and by virtue of, the power contained in a mortgage deed, dated the 9th day of March, 1897, and made between LAURENCE AUGUSTUS WATKINS, of Bombay, of the one part and the said William Watson and Paul Pfeiderer of the other part, offers for sale by private contract the following properties, namely:—

FIRSTLY.—All that plot of Mirasi land opposite to Craigend on the other and Southern side of the public High Road leading from Panchgani to Mahableshwar surrounded by a stone wall, belonging thereto and containing about two acres more or less and bounded on the North by the public High Road, on the East by the foot-path leading to the village of Raigar, on the South by the land of Cundoo bin Parta, of Taighat, and on the West by the lands of Cundoo bin Parta and Koshna bin Jotee, of Taighat, the said plot bearing No. 14 in the village Map.

SECONDLY.—All that plot of Mirasi land situate on the Southern side of the Station Road leading from Panchgani to Taighat surrounded by a stone wall and trees containing about one acre more or less, and bounded on the North by the land of Cundoo bin Balojee, of Taighat, on the East by the common land of the villagers of Taighat, on the South by the land of Koshna bin Totee, of Taighat, and on the West by the land of Koshna bin Jotee, of Taighat, the said plot bearing Nos. 9 and 12 in the village Map.

THIRDLY.—All that plot of Mirasi cultivated land forming the Southern portion of a larger plot bearing No. 15 and which said Southern portion is now divided from the other portion by the public High Road from Panchgani to Mahableshwar, and contains about two acres more or less and is bounded on the North solely by the said high way, on the East by the land of Koshna bin Jotee, of Taighat on the South by the land of Koosa bin Rajoji Patel of Taighat, and on the West by the land of Chundoo bin Balujee, of Taighat, all the said plots are in the village of Taighat, in the sub-district of Wai and District of Satara. Offers are invited to and particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

SMETHAM BYRNE AND NOBLE.
18 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ESTATE—Mrs. FLORA KINLOCH.

Administrator-General's Office.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 28 of Act II of 1874, as amended by Act IX of 1891, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the undermentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this Office supported by vouchers or other proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1906, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

FLORA KINLOCH, widow of the late WALTER AUGUSTUS KINLOCH, formerly of Fergus Skinner's Estate at Bilaspur in the District of Bulandshahr, who died at Bombay, on the 7th February, 1906.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal,
No. 3, Council House Street,
Calcutta, the 23rd June, 1906.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1906.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS to be held on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS from July to October, 1906, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 8th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, and 29th September 1906.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of coupons are as follows:—

A. For the whole Season of EXTRA MEETINGS and POONA RACES (8th to 29th September, 1906) . . . . . Rs. 50
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each . . . . . Rs. 10
B. EXTRA MEETINGS ONLY, July to October (exclusive Poona Races 8th to 29th September.) . . . . . Rs. 30
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each . . . . . Rs. 5
C. POONA RACES ONLY, 8th to 29th September 1906 . . . . . Rs. 25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each. . . . . Rs. 5

N.B.—MEMBERS of the Turf Club and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the Turf Club will receive Books of Coupons.

2. These Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Lady . . . . . Rs. 2
Single Ticket . . . . . Rs. 5
Child . . . . . Rs. 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket . . . . . Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform . . . . . Rs. 1
Lady or Child . . . . . Rs. 0-8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. SPECIAL TRAINS from and to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. Club.

RACE STAND,
POONA, 15TH JUNE 1906.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. (Bombay time) on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1906, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES specials and fittings.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment, of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 350 (Three hundred and fifty) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

H. WALD,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli 13th July, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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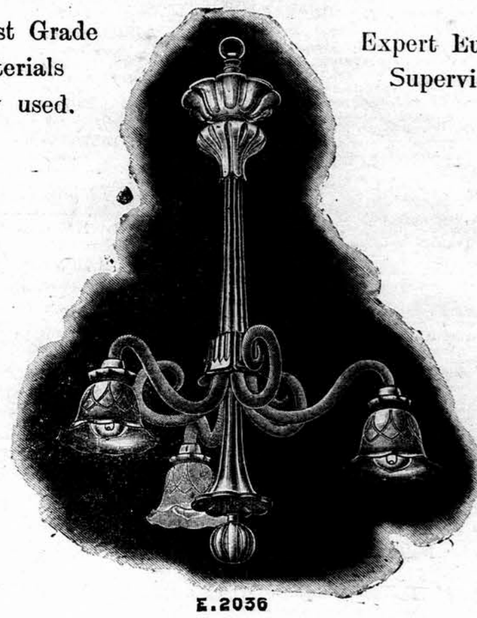

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of Blood Medicine and Vetarzo Vetarzo. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No corner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

☞ COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Clarence Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

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Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

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By the same author.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by "the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed rake in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser, South Africa.*

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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APPLICANTS from among the Graduates of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the POST of HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
Apply to the Undersigned.

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Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHSA, POWDERS.

MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A. M. S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthsa cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P., labelled full directions.—Mrs. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS

Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
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| | | |

HALLERINE.
Price per Bottle As. 12.
The most reliable remedy for the cure of
CHOLERA.
Small dose, small Price,
BUT
Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	88 1/16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	=	— 1/8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 5/8	=	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1/8	=	unchanged
2 months hence	29 15/16	=	do
Spot in New York	65 1/8	=	do
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·47	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·84 5/8	=	do
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	=	do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 7/8	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	2 1/8	=	unchanged

WHEAT—Quiet
RAPESEED—
Yellow Gniscrat 49 + 1 1/4 J.-A. sellers firm.
Brown 45 + 1/4 J.-A. sellers firm.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1-4 — 1-4 J.-A. buyers firmer.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8
ARRIVALS—
Steamers Scindia and Salazic

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	steady
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	4,000
Spot	6·10 — 6
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	1,000
Futures closed	steady

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·78	5·70	5·65
— 3	— 3	— 2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·61	5·60	5·60
— 2	— 2	— 2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·61	5·62	5·64
— 2	— 1	— 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	15,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. to Great Continent	6,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·90+10
Futures, month of July	10·25 + 5 *
Do. month of Dec	10·47 + 5

* Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later in consequence of decreasing stock.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1/16 — 1/16
Futures, month of Aug	10·67 + 5
Do. month of Oct	10·36 + 6
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th July.

Cotton	1,556 bales.
Wheat	4,188 cwts.
Linseed	2,038 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,192 "
Gingellyseed	448 "
Poppyseed	2,706 "
Groundnuts	175 "
Castorseed	2,388 "
Rice	2,626 "
Myrabollams	221 "
Cottonseed	2,326 "
Mowraseed	853 "
Gram	2,268 "
Joowar	5,636 "
Maize	4 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 6,60,480.
Gold coin Rs. 98,700.
Ex steamer Oriental from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 13.

Though the rainfall on the West Coast has been very light up to date, and shows in most parts a considerable deficiency off the average, the monsoon has penetrated well throughout the growing districts in the interior, and very good crop reports continue to be received. From Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, Khandeish, Berars, Central and United Provinces, the rainfall to date has been sufficient. In most of these districts kupas sowing is almost completed, and we learn that the young cotton plants are thriving. Food grains are also doing well and crop reports are good. In the Punjab also fair rains have been received and crops are doing well. From the Deccan and Southern parts of the Peninsula, reports are fair but more rain is required.

There is little change to record in the general trade of Bombay. There has been a little better demand for cotton and oilseeds and rather more business is reported. Freights continue dull. Exchange is quiet but steady. Rupee Paper is dull and irregular pending the announcement of the new loan.

COTTON.

Home markets show little change during the past week. Spot middling remains about the neighbourhood of 6 1/8d. in Liverpool, while in NewYork and New Orleans quotations were unchanged at 10·80 and 11 1/8 respectivety for the last fortnight until to-day when they came to 10·90 and 11 1/16. Quotations for futures have fluctuated slightly, but there seems to be little speculative element at work at present. The Bulls seem afraid to operate in view of the excellent reports of the growing crops, while the Bears are quiescent until more delinite news is available regarding the future prospects. If the good reports now coming to hand are maintained for a few weeks longer, it is quite possible that the Bears will begin to hammer the market as current prices are high, and trade prospects are not quite so favorable as hitherto. As Messrs. Neill Bros. reported this week, goods are accumulating, and the tone of Manchester has been quiet and dull of late.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Sport Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report.

	Liverpool.	New York.
July	6th..6·08	10·80
"	7th..6·14	10·80
"	9th..6·12	10·80
"	10th..6·10	10·80
"	11th..6·16	10·90
"	12th..6·10	10·90

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January ; and New York, December.

	Liverpool.	New York.
July	6th..5·60	10·26
"	7th..5·61	10·34
"	9th..5·59	10·32
"	10th..5·59	10·44
"	11th..5·62	10·42
"	12th..5·60	10·47

There was a good deal of improvement in our local market since our last mail report. A fair enquiry sprang up for shipment to Japan and the local mills were also better buyers. Prices have advanced and a fairly large business has been put through daily in a steady market. There is a small enquiry from Europe, but the higher rates now current are checking this business.

In new crops there has also been more business passing. Local Mills have been buyers of Bengals and Berar descriptions for December-January deliveries and Japan shippers were in the market for certain high class white description of cotton for January delivery. Sellers are not very anxious to operate so early in the season, but we hear that a moderate business was put through.

The tone of the market is quite steady and the better enquiry of the last few days has caused a firmer tendency amongst the holders of spot cotton.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	55	4,38,453	300,012
Central India	467	1,42,479	1,44,208
Barsee and Nuggur	190	1,46,477	1,27,607
Berars	294	4,93,794	5,57,055
Central Provinces	438	3,56,189	3,83,471
Total Oomras	1,484	15,77,362	1,512,356
Dholleras	235	1,86,790	92,751
Broach	671	2,10,037	2,05,765
Compta and Dharwars	2,139	84,616	107,397
Westerns	186	23,371	20,217
Bengals N.-W Provinces	615	208,000	362,915
Bengals Rajputana	431	42,102	92,903
Sind	nil	30,417	90,79
Persian	61	2,025	2,387
American	nil	16,662	54,397
Egyptian	82	1,548	1,563
Other Sorts	nil	3,789	8,108
Total	5,904	2,486,719	2,531,365

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for week	5,904
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 12th July	24,86,719
Shipments for the week to Europe	21,867
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	9,809
Total	31,676
Total Shipments from 1st. Oct. to 12th July.	
Europe	870,826
Japan	361,113
China	22,213
Coast Ports	23,573
Total	12,78,025
Afloat in harbour for Europe	8,012
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	8,836

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	nil "

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·82	5·74	5·69
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·65	5·64	5·64
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·65	5·67	5·68
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4

OLD CROP—

M G Nagpur fine	Ready	Rs.	216
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	196
M G K A K fine	"	"	206
M G Bengals fine	"	"	196
Sawginned Dharwar good	"	"	255
Madras Westerns good	"	"	236
NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	203-4
Do. fine	Dec.	"	202
Do. fine	Jan.	"	201
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	219
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	223-4
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	204-1
M G K A K fine	"	"	216
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	185
M G Broach good	March	"	247
Do fine	"	"	259

SEEDS.

The demand from shippers for all descriptions of oilseeds has improved during the past week, partly due to the cheap rates of ready freight ruling in Bombay. Exporters are buying Linseed, Rapeseed Poppyseed and Castorseed moderately. Prices are slightly higher than last week. Stocks of Rapeseed are very small and quotations more or less nominal. For new crops, delivery in April-May 1907, there is also a little enquiry at our quotations.

We quote as follows :

LINSEED—			
Ready	.. .. ..	Rs.	7-11-0 B. T.
September	.. .. ..	"	8-1-9 R. T.
April-May	.. .. ..	"	7-12-0 R. T.
RAPESEED—Brown Delhi.			
Ready	.. .. ..	"	7.10 to 7-12 B. T.
April-May	.. .. ..	"	6-15-9 R. T.
POPPYSEED—			
Ready	.. .. ..	"	8-7-0 B. T.
September	.. .. ..	"	8-14-0 R. T.
CASTORSEED—			
Ready	.. .. ..	"	38 B. T.
September	.. .. ..	"	37 3-4 R. T.
April-May	.. .. ..	"	32 3-4 R. T.
COTTONSEED—			
Ready	.. .. ..	"	20 1-2 B. T.
MOWRASEED			
Ready	.. .. ..	"	5-13 B. T.
WHEAT—			
White Delhi July	.. .. ..	"	4-12 R. T.
White April-May	.. .. ..	"	4-13-6 R. T.
Kurrachi August	.. .. ..	"	4-10-0

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	46,495 cwts.
Linseed	16,162 "
Hane Rai and Mustard	3,715 "
Gingellyseed	1,940 "
Poppyseed	8,388 "
Groundnuts	1,077 "
Castorseed	14,218 "
Rice	10,158 "
Myrabollams	4,208 "
Cottonseed	28,757 "
mowraseed	4,248 "
Gram	10,302 "
Joowar	8,172 "
Maize	142 "

FREIGHT.

The market remains dull and inactive. There is only a retail business passing and the difficulty in finding cargo for loading steamers still exists. Quotations for all ports are more or less nominal at the following rates for ready shipment.

Liverpool	9s. 6d.
London	9 to 9s. 6d.
Antwerp	9s.
Hull	9s. 6d.
Humburg	10s.
Dunkirk	10s.
Havre	10s.
Marseilles	9s
Genoa	10s.
Trieste Venice	15s. 6d.

For forward shipment speculators are quoting.

August	9s. 6d. to 10s. p.p.
September	11s. "
Oct.-Nov.	12 to 12s. 6d. "
December	12s. 9d. "
Jan. to May	13s 3d to 13s. 6s. "

The remaining space in the Str. Glen Roy July loading for Antwerp and London is reported taken by speculators at 8s.

MONEY.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	8,02,622	Increase
Other Deposits	" 24,00,956	Decrease
Sundries	" 6,20,402	do
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Rs. 2,00,056	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	" 40,091	do
Credits on Securities	" 1,80,974	do
Loans do.	" 13,17,735	do
Bills discounted & purchased	" 16,22,228	do.
Balance with other Banks	" 1,80,175	Increase
Sundries	" 228,994	Decrease
Cash	" 85,315	do.

The figures show an increase of about 6 3/4 lakhs in the trade demand. Three lakhs has been added to the Reserve Fund which now stands at 92 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 66 lakhs higher and that of the Bank of Madras 3½ lakhs down. The official rates in Calcutta and Madras are unchanged at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively. In Bombay the Bank rate was reduced 1 per cent. yesterday to 4 per cent. per annum. Money is plentiful and quotations for short fixed loans are nominal.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 40, 30,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday the forty lakhs tendered was taken up in the proportion of 33·10 lakhs in bills at even money and 6·90 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at Is. 4 1/32d., tenderers at these rates receiving 11 per cent. No extra bills were allotted, but for next week the amount has been raised to sixty lakhs.

The mail of the 29th June brings £330,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	.. ..	13,30,000
Bombay	.. ..	15,60,000
Madras	.. ..	5,10,000
Total..	Rs.	40,00,000

The mail of the 6th July brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, £170,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	.. ..	10,20,000
Bombay	.. ..	15,70,000
Madras	.. ..	11,80,000
Total..	Rs.	37,70,000

The mail of the 13th July brings £170,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	.. .. .. Rs.	10,20,000
Bombay	.. .. .. "	16,10,000
Madras	.. .. .. "	6,80,000
Total..	Rs.	33,10,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has ruled quiet but steady at last mail's closing rates throughout the week. Some banks have reduced their R. T. selling rates to Is. 3 1/32d. but even money can still be obtained in some quarters. For forward delivery quotations are firmer, but buyers and sellers are holding off and we hear of little doing. Far Eastern exchanges have advanced with the rise in silver.

EXCHANGE—Tone Quiet.

Bank T. T.	... ...	1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31/32d.	
Bank Demand	... ...	1s. 4d.	
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.	
Do.	6 do. do.	...1s. 4 11/32d.	
French Francs	3 do. do.	...	170
Marks	3 do. do.	...	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	...	154 1/2
Shanghai	30 do. do.	...	213 1/2
Japan	30 do. do.	...	150 3/4

GOVERNMEMT PAPER.

The market is quiet and irregular owing to rumours about the new loan. Early in the week prices advanced as a rumour was current that the full amount named in the Budget would not be called for. But later on the rates again gave way and we close weak at the following quotations. Local Corporation bonds are quiet and unchanged.

3 1-2 per cent, cash	Rs. 97-15
1st settlement 31st July	" 97-12
3 per cent cash	" 86

		Repayable.	Rates.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust		1922	104
4 per cent "	"	1930	104 4
4 per cent "	"	1932	104 4
4 per cent "	"	1965	104 4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal		1934	104 0
5 per cent "	"	1946	104 0
5 per cent "	" Tanna	120	0
5 per cent "	" Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust		1959	103 12
4 per cent "	"	1964-65	103 12

BULLION.

The silver settlement passed off during the week at about 76¼ ex duty. In London the spot price has advanced from 29 13/16 to 30⅛. Local prices have also given up since last mail and the bazaar have been buying in London. The tone of the market is steady at the close. We quote.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76	12	0
Do. 1st settlement	76	14	0
Do. 2nd do	76	10	0

PIECE GOODS.

WHITES.—With the exception of mulls, demand is small and dealers are selling slowly. Prices are very much below Manchester equivalents and dealers are not making profits.

MULLS.—Are selling more freely and prices realised are sufficient to show dealers a profit at their last purchase price.

GREYS.—There is a fair demand for Greys, but prices are not inclined to advance. Country made goods are in large supply and have recently been sold at 1/2d per lb. concession. This has had the effect of depressing the price of English made shirtings to a slight extent for the time being.

The following statement comprises the Shipment of Goods for the month of June 1906 :—

	To Calcutta.	To Rangoon.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.
COTTON PIECE GOODS—					
Bleached and White	9600000	1500000	1000000	7600000	7500000
Unbleached & Grey	76,00000	800000	3400000	12300000	6000000
Dyed and Colored	4300000	800000	1100000	3700000	2600000
Printed	3500000	140000	1300000	6800000	3900000
TWIST AND YARNS—					
Dyed and bleached	200000	350000	120000	220000	70000
Unbleached & Grey	220000	30000	750000	340000	100000
Shipments of Salt	22000 tons.				

" yards. † lbs.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Unclearest	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	90,000	38,000	11,800
Hongkong	75,000	57,000	5,200
	165,000	95,000	16,700
	2,60,000		

The improved demand in China and the large sales advised have made our local market firm and there is a better enquiry all round.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Copper is quiet but yellow metal is steady and some business was done in the latter both in ready and forward.

IRON AND STEEL.—Market is very quiet with little doing.

Spelter, Quicksilver, Pigiead } Steady with a small business passing.

The following is a statement of Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets, including deliveries from Dock Sheds of Railway Shipments :—

Description.	Stock on 31st May 1906.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importers' Godowns.	Deliveries from Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in June 1906.
Cotton Piece-goods	Bales	21,963	5,679	2,036	7,715
Cotton Piece-goods	Cases	36,246	8,053	2,259	10,312
Cotton Yarns	Bales	9,859	1,263	1,609	2,872
Copper Sheathing	Tons	66	43	204	247
Yellow Metal Braziers	Tons	219	229	31	260

Description.		Stock on 30th June 1906.	Increase or Decrease on 30th May 1906.	Corresponding Stocks on 30th June. 1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Cotton Piece-goods		22,992	+1029	18,360	19,588	7,453	24,761	41,520
Cotton Piece-goods		37,919	+1674	23,977	20,573	10,054	35,339	35,787
Cotton Yarns	..	9,356	— 903	5,604	3,392	1,133	3,086	2,546
Copper Braziers	..	130	+ 64	30	1,380	287	534	236
Yellow Metal Braziers	..	499	+ 280	1,000	1,601	391	424	418

COAL.

The market is steady. Sales are reported of Heilger's anthracite to end of the year at Rs. 12/4 to Rs. 12/8, and of Joyramdanga and Seebpore for same period at Rs. 12/4.

SHARES.

The market is steady and mill shares have improved in prices. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,480 X. D. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,040. Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 2,115. Chinas have improved to Rs. 1,200, Currimbhais to Rs. 1,325. Colaba Land and Mill shares after touching Rs. 1,080 are again quiet at Rs. 1,070. Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 143 3/4. New City of Bombay after touching to Rs. 660 have again declined to Rs. 650. Empress are unchanged at Rs. 560. Howard and Bullough are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 630. Imperials are steady at Rs. 305. James Greaves have improved to Rs. 560. Manekji Petits have gradually improved to Rs. 3,565 for August delivery. New Great Eastern have improved to Rs. 282 1/2. Davids have improved to Rs. 525. Queens have advanced to Rs. 960. Swadeshis are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,540. Western India are steady at Rs. 770. Kohinoors after touching to Rs. 685 for August delivery have again declined to Rs. 675. Phoenix are unchanged at Rs. 115. Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,225. In miscellaneous list Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 675, Kemps at Rs. 230 C. D. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 595. Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 32¼. Oriental G. S. Life have changed hands at Rs. 145. Port Cannings are steady at Rs. 435. In Press Companies Mofussils are steady at Rs. 570. Indian Cotton at Rs. 142½. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 472½. A large lot of Amritsar Patty have changed hands at Rs. 106. Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs. 535. The rest are unchanged.

INDIAN MINING SHARES.

London Quotations.

A special cablegram to the *Madras Mail* gives the following London prices on July 13 :—

	Buyers.	*Sellers.*
Anantapur Gold . . . prm.	2s.	3s.
Balaghat	£1-3-9	£1-6-3
Champion Reef	16s. 3d.	18s. 9d.
Coromandel	9d.	1s. 3d.
Deccan Gold Field Development.	1s.	1s. 6d.
Dharwar Gold Mines	£1-17-6	£1-19-44
Dharwar Reef	£1-1-3	£1-3-9
Gold Fields of Mysore	1s.	2s.
Glenrock Indian	3s 3d.	4s. 6d.
Gold Fields of Dharwar	17s. 6d.	£1.
Hutti	£2-7-6	£2-12-6
Hyderabad (Deccan)	£2-15-0	£2-17-6
Indian Mines Development	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kempinkse Nek	1¼d.	6d.
Mysore Gold	£6-7-6	£6-12-6
Mysore Reefs (Ordinary)	6d.	1s.
Mysore West	5s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Mysore Wynaad	5s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Nundydroog	£1-6-0	£1-7-6
Ooregum	14s.	15s. 3d.
Road Block	2s. 9d.	4s.
Sangli New	2s. 9d.	3s. 3d.
Topuldodi	9s. 6d.	10s. 6d.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COWIE.—June 20, at the Rectory, Stratford St Mary, Suffolk, wife of Capt H E C Cowie, D S O, R E of a daughter.
DONEGAN.—June 12, at Ghezireh Palace, Cairo, the wife of Major J F Donegan, Royal Army Medical Corps, Staff Medical Officer to General Officer Commanding Army of Occupation in Egypt, of a daughter.
HARVEY.—June 18, at 6 Clifton Hill, Bristol, wife of Capt R P Harvey, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt, of a daughter.
MACEWEN.—June 25, at Ringmead, Loxden, wife of Major M L Mac Ewen, 16th Lancers of a son.
OWEN.—June 23, at The Cottage, Sonning-on-Thames, wife of Capt W E D Owen, of a daughter.
STEPHENS.—June 19, at 12 Gordon Road, Camberley, wife of Major R B Stephens of a son.
TAYLOR.—June 21, at Harefield, Buxton, wife of Capt R Taylor, The Sherwood Foresters, of a daughter.
TRACEY.—June 21, at Riverdene, Thames Ditton, Surrey, wife of Richard Tracey of a son.
WOOD.—April 30, at Wellington, New Zealand, wife of Lieut.-Col E J F Wood, late 10th Bengal Lancers of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARDSLEY—GAMBLE.—June 19, at St Helens Parish Church, the Rev Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, vicar of St Helens, to Alice, daughter of Sir David Gamble, Bart, K C B.
BURDON—ALFORD.—June 20, at the Parish Church, Layston, Herts, Edward Russell Burden, M A, F L S, of Cambridge, to Lady Alford, widow of Sir E. F. Alford, and daughter of the late Lieut-Col John Shand, Madras Staff Corps.
FARMER—RUSSELL.—June 12, at Cahernarry, county Limerick, Gerald E Farmer, son of the late Major-Gen R Onslow Farmer, R A, to Hilda Fox Russell, daughter of the late John Russell, J P.
LYSONS—THOMSON.—June 19, at St Michael's Church, Kelowna, British Columbia, Hubert Bertram Daniel Lysons to Emilia Howard, daughter of Mrs G H Thomson.
WHITE—ARNOTT.—June 24, at All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge Capt H R R White, 60th Rifles, son of Major-Gen White, to Florence Geraldine, daughter of Lady Fitzgerald Arnott.

DEATHS.

FELL.—June 26, at Earlywood Lodge, Windlesham, Col Mark Sever Bell, C B, V C.
BROOKE.—June 18, at Woolgraves, near Wakefield the Venerable Josiua Ingham Brooke, M A, Archdeacon of Halifax, Yorkshire, aged 70.
BROWN.—June 20, at Orme Lodge, Stanmore, Sir George Thomas Brown, C B, aged 78.
CLIFFORD.—June 20, at 57 Addison Road, W. Major-Gen Miller Clifford, late Royal Art, aged 84.
CAVIES.—June 18, at The Cottage, Broad Haven, Pembrokeshire, Lady Davies, widow of the late Sir William Davies.
McRAE.—June 17, at 15 Chesham Road, Brighton, Col A R T McRae, Bombay Army, retired, aged 63.
RITHERDON.—June 20, at Ringmer, Foxcombe Road, Bath, Capt George Ritherdon, late of the Honourable Artillery Company, aged 81.
WALKER.—June 24, at Kensington Palace Mansions, Col Frederick Stuart Walker, late 4th batt Essex Regt, aged 61.
WHITE.—June 24, at Lough Eske Castle, county Donegal, Major-Gen Henry George White, J P, D L, late Royal Scots.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROY.—July 8, at Barisal, the wife of James E. Roy, of a son.

DEATH.

CLARK.—July 2, at Pallavaram, Charles Clark, Pensioned Registrar of the Board of Revenue and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and formerly of the late Firm of Messrs. Stephen Clasek and Co. of Madras.

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		Rs.	a.	
PROTUMEN	½ lb. packet	0	12	each.
PROTUMEN	¾ " "	1	4	"
PROTUMEN	1 " "	2	6	"
PROTUMEN	Corn flour	0	12	"
PROTUMEN	Arrowroot	0	14	"
PROTUMEN	do.	1	8	"
PROTUMEN	Chocolate Cakes	0	8	"

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets 6h. 41m. High water, 5-51m., 5-75a. Low water, 11-4m.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Mathes.
Harwood League Football, 5-45. m.
Afternoon party to Mr. Fakirji Iamji, Station Master, Mr. N. M. Petit's bungalow Grant Road, 5 p. m. (S. T.)
A Variety Entertainment, in onour of Dr. A. G. Viegas, by the members of the Moon Light Club, at the Cowasji Hall, Dhobitao, 9 P. M. (B. T.)

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h41m. High water. 7-10m., 6-19a. Low water. 0-9n 2-26a.

A PARSEE GIRL'S SUICIDE.—Yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, for Bombay, helan inquest at Girgaum on the body of a Parsee girl, med Jerbai Daroowalla, aged sixteen years and resid with her mother at Depot Lane, Girgaum. It apared that on the night of Thursday last, the deceal was returned by her mother for neglecting housold duties. The deceased took the scolding to her. An hour after this, she was missed from home, and, enquiries being made her body were found in a well the compound of the house. The jury returned a rdict of suicide by drowning.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—In anotherblumn will be found the Notice to Jurymen, publied above the signature of the Deputy Sheriff of Bmay, requiring Gentlemen of the Common Jury to attd at the High Court on Monday, the 16th instandt 11-30. a. m. (Standard Time.)

PARSEE NEIGHBOURS FALLING OUTMr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yerday, fined one Rustomji Cowasji, a Parsee, Rs. 3 for causing grievous hurt to another Parsee named Ejit Hormasji. It appeared that the parties were neighbrs, and hot words ensued between them Then they met to blows, and the accused knocked one of the mplainants teeth out. Hence the charge.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Mr. P. Byrne coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, at e Morgue, touching the death of one Dhondi Balnathmill-hand, aged 22 years, and living at Parel Tai Road. It appeared that the deceased was marriedonly three months ago. Last Tuesday he had a quarrel with his brother. They were both jointly in debt the extent of about Rs. 100. One brother fell ill at the other refused to maintain him. The brothers n separated. The deceased went yesterday toin empty house that stood close by the cart he lived in Here he hanged himself to a beam with a "dhotar. His body was subsequently found hanging, and in his cket was found a chit, written in his own hand, to that he had deliberately committed suicide. A rdict of suicide was returned.

A COACHMAN IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kurso Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspect Hemsworthcharged Sumair Bhishari, a syce in the ploy of Messrs. Tothill Sharp and, with Mr. A. R. Sharp of Messrs. Tothill Sharp and, with having committed mischief by rendering less a horse valued at Rs. 700, belonging to the comnant, Mr. A. R. Sharp owned a conveyance and a ho The animal was kept in a stable in Goa Street. Thecused was the coachman till the 24th June when was dismissed for neglect of duty and for being frently drunk. Gungaram, another syce, was engaged the gave some information, whereupon the comnant went to the stable and found his horse sufferin from extensive burns. There was a window and one of the bars was removed and broken. The case was adjour ed for further enquiries.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Inspector Morris charged W. Hannah, a European contractor, with theft and forgery with intend to cheat, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. The evidence disclosed that the accused clandestinely obtained a cheque of Rs. 35, signed by L. F. Wilde, Pay Examiner, Poona, in favour of the Officer Commanding the Bombay Light Horse. On presenting it at the Bank of Bombay, he was asked to sign it. He scribbled some illegible name, purporting to be a Major of the Bombay Light Horse. The accused was taken to Mr. R. A. Don, Accountant, who was a trooper of the Bombay Light Horse, when Mr. Don stated that the accused had no connection whatever with the Regiment. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police. The case has been adjourned for further enquiries.

SPORTING NEWS.

SHOOTING.

The Mackinnon Cup

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND HEAD THE LIST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

In the shooting for the Mackinnon Cup at Bisley Scotland scored 1,445, England 1,420, Canada 1,376, the Malay Guides 1,322, Guernsey 1,292, and Ireland 1,286. Subadar Jewala Singh 123. The wind made the shooting most difficult.

FIGHT ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

Two Players Suspended.

HOWRAH AND DALHOUSIE MATCH TO BE REPLAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

In connexion with the fracas which took place in the Shield Tie between Dalhousie and Howrah, on the 11th instant, the following sentences have been passed by the India Football Association Council on

SOMETHING IN IT

You will say to our assertion that PURE WOOL is THE HOT-WEATHER MATERIAL, after you have given it a trial.

MATERIAL
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RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS, HORNS, &c., &c., &c.,
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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
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STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;
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ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
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"The Bombay Gazette" having been reduced in price, the accounts of Subscribers who have paid in advance, will be adjusted for the period subsequent to the 30th June 1906, according to the Scale shown in the Business Notice which appears on page 2 of this issue.

NOTICE TO CORRFSPONDENTS.

°₀° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

MR. HALDANE'S NEW SCHEME OF ARMY REFORMS.

MR. HALDANE, after much cogitation, has propounded his scheme of Army Reform, but we doubt if it will be more efficacious in combining efficiency with economy than those of his predecessors. We doubt if it has the approval of the Army Council, much less of the General Staff. All the Secretary for War appears to have in view is to take the lead in the reduction of armaments. That, at all events, has been his main idea. But will other nations follow suit? They have let fall, now and again, a hint on the subject, dropped a straw into the water to see which way the current is running. But not one will do more now. They will talk and approve the principle of reduction, but they will not dispense with a single soldier, much less with a dozen battalions of infantry and three dozen batteries of artillery. Our Army is weak enough already, and although the auxiliary forces are capable of development and of a far greater measure of useful ness, to carry out Mr. Haldane's scheme would be to invite the undesirable attention of our enemies and to imperil imperial security. The third and fourth battalions of the regiments mentioned in the concluding paragraph of the telegram, were bound to go. They were threatened long ago and the proposal to create County Associations under the Lords Lieutenants has been many times discussed. But Mr. Haldane will fail, as surely as Mr. Brodrick failed. There is no improvement whatever of the Army in his scheme much less fifty per cent. The claim that a reduction of twenty thousand men will increase the efficiency by fifty per cent. can never be seriously considered, for no one can for a moment so far deceive himself as to believe the two things compatible. The whole scheme is absurd. Any one reading the lessons of the South African War and especially that which teaches the necessity for being prepared for emergencies, must admit that at least Mr. Haldane is but attempting to tinker with the Army and to reduce the cost even at the expense of efficiency.

Little good result can be looked for in any scheme of Army reform, till the British public wakes up and realises what is required, till it accepts the situation and itself demands that necessary measures should be taken to provide an army in every respect adequate to our needs. Little can be hoped for, as long as the Army is the plaything of successive Secretaries of State, the toy for experiment, to be pulled to pieces and tinkered together, to be but again pulled apart. While there are many who do realise the urgency of immediate reform that will give the nation an efficient army, in strength sufficient for home defence and service abroad, there are at the same time a large section of the public, self-satisfied and obstinate who care little for the Army, who barely realise that its existence is absolutely necessary, who know naught of the requirements of the Empire, being as ignorant on this point as they are of the constellations in the heavens above them. They possess a great voting power and make Government has so far been so patriotic as to risk unpopularity with them ; the area of their vision in matters of Empire is limited, since as in Japan and Germany patrotism was never taught in the schools they attended, nor is it now. Sooner or later, it may be realised by this class, if not forced upon them by a strong Government, that every able bodied man must take some part in the defence of his country. To many must be brought home the results that might follow an invasion of our shores, should we obstinately be content to continue in a state of unpreparedness. We must demand an army organised on modern principles adequate in all respects for the defence of the Empire. No Government can hold power that does not at once respond to the clamour of the people for reform, and the nation is prepared and anxious to accept any terms, that will ensure its safety in the future.

Hence drastic measures must be resorted to and has done. Then came an article in the *Contemporary Review* of March 1876 by Mr. Schultz Wilson, in which surprise was expressed that A long service Army of 132,000 men should be established, for the garrisoning of India and thewith all the opportunities at their disposal, no Colonies in time of peace, as well as supplying officer of the Indian Army ever discovered a force of 20,000 men at Aldershot, ready to take the rare merit and distinction of Omar part in any small expedition, no men of the lot Khayyam's *Rubaiyat*. Gordon wrote to Wilson, service Army remaining abroad, longer than six also to Edmond Fitzgerald, offering his years. To reinforce this section of the Army first translation. Fitzerald misunderstood the there should be ten battalions of Guards. Thr offer and referred Gordon to Mr. Quaritch, hundred thousand Volunteers could be temporarily retained, who would not be subject to the Ballot Act. Under a fourth category should come an army of 100,000 short service soldiers, raised by the Militia Ballot, slightly extended, serving for one year in the infantry and for the cavalry and artillery two years, and only liable to serve abroad, during their first five years' of service and then only in case of a national emergency, unless they should volunteer to do so after that period. This short service Army would provide between 90,000 and 100,000 men in ten years, rendering the Volunteer force no longer necessary. This is a mere outline of the scheme of Army Reform recently devised by a General Officer. If carried out, that scheme would improve the lot of the soldier, in the long service army likewise the status of the non-commissioned officer. It also provides for life for all well-behaved men who serve in the long service army. In short this is a scheme of Army reform on a practical basis and, if by its adoption we could hope to realise the results that are hoped for it, it is a matter of regret if the country cannot be induced to accept some such simple scheme based on these lines. It is the desire of the Government to improve the lot of the soldier ; that is admitted. The Government is also apparently showing some solicitude as regards the soldier's spiritual needs as well, though it cannot be said the soldier himself has shown any sign that he is anxiously looking for, or that he requires any further action on the part of the Government, with this object.

AN OLD TIME SOLDIER AND SCHOLAR.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS GORDON, author of "The Roof of the World" and "Persia Revisited" has just published his autobiography, under the title of "A Varied Life, a Record of Military and Civil Service, of Sport and of Travel in India, Central Asia and Persia, 1849-1902." Fifty-three years is a long spell in a man's life. For the last forty-nine he has kept a continuous diary, still has possession of it, and some notes of his earlier experiences tempted him to produce this account of his varied life. Of events before he began the keeping of his diary—those which occurred prior to 1849 he has more than memory to go upon, for he comes of an old stock with a wealth of family tradition. Much of the General's service was in the Bombay Presidency. He tells us of filling posts in Sholapur and Ahmednagar prior to his appointment as Brigade Major at Poona where he was also Master of the Hunt. Staff duties in Poona brought him in contact with many distinguished officers, also with others who had no distinction but an unenviable one. Two regimental commanding officers he especially mentions as having laboured hard to make mountains of molehills and to bring into ridicule the institution of trial by Court Martial. They were both martinets of a severe type and had no sense of the sympathetic or amusing side of things. One of them commanded a regiment of British Infantry and on returning from leave of absence in England, he decreed the cessation of wearing beards, a custom which had been permitted during and after the Mutiny Campaign. Another regiment in the station continued to grow beards. Anonymous letters stated that the men who were ordered to shave would do so willingly and without murmur, in obedience to a general order applicable to all, but objected to the capricious whim of an individual commanding officer. The beards however disappeared but the Colonel, not satisfied with his success, proceeded to worry one of his captains on the length of his whiskers, which he said, when blended together, had the appearance of a beard. The outcome was the application for a Court Martial which the General Officer Commanding the Division refused to sanction.

Several other amusing stories of life in Poona are told, and then the General brings the scene to Bombay where he was at one time Brigade-Major and where the damp climate and moist heat made him limp and lazy. Still he managed to get some fun out of life, and recounts a little incident which but few will now remember. The late Gaekwar of Baroda was on a visit to the city and brought with him his body-guard who were dressed as "Scottish Highlanders," with a very brilliant fancy tartan and pink tights. They became the innocent cause of a disturbance in which the police had to act vigorously. The Gaekwar had visited Poona and Bombay in considerable state and carried with him a splendid collection of jewels which were shown to the public at both places. These were in charge of the fancy Highland guard and while being exhibited in Town Hall, some British sailors jeered at the Highlanders and jostled them, trying to touch their pink tights. Though handling led to reprisals and a crowd of other festive sailors having collected, the guard turned out to protest and to protect their comrades. The European police luckily appeared upon the scene and order was restored. From Bombay the General went to Sindia and across the border to Afghanistan. Halting on the way at Ambala he witnessed the arrival of Sher Ali there. The Amir had a sarcastic humour and according to General Gordon, his Highness observing what he thought was amusement at his expense among a party of ladies who had ridden out to Peshawar to see him make his entry into the station, strongly resented it. It was early morning and possibly the ladies may not have been, in his opinion, sufficiently careful in their get up and turn out for the occasion. Looking towards them, he said to the Chief British Official who rode with him : "I see you are like us ; you keep the pretty ones at home." General Gordon had a twin brother who so strongly resembled him that people frequently mistook the one for the other and as often complimented the other on some achievement of the one. Among those who made the mistake, on one occasion, was the King himself—then Prince of Wales. It was the twin brother who wrote the splendid history of the Sikhs and who was equally distinguished with the General who now gives us the story of his career.

Besides military matters and sport, the General had other interests in life. He took immense pleasure in the study of Persian, and only growly missed achieving success as an expon of Omar Khayyam. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes of the Viceroy's Council, a well-known philologist, had succeeded in obtaining two valuable manuscript copies by the *Rubaiyat* and was sitting an opportunity to have them translated Gordon was asked to undertake the task. After requesting in vain the assistance of the Present of the Board of Oriental Examiners at Calcutta, he began the work alone. In the summer of 1866 he commenced the work of translation and had nearly finished his rough rest when he learnt that Mr. Blochman of the Calcutta Madrasah, an Oriental scholar of note, was engaged in revising and preparing for publication a collection of Khayyam's verses from various manuscripts. He and the General met and it was arranged that they should work together for the benefit of the Bengal Asiatic Society, Blochman preparing the Persian text and Gordon the English translation. Blochman had other translations in hand then and between these and his college duties, carried on in the enervating climate of Calcutta progress in the Khayyam work was slow. Gordon was sent into Central Asia and Blochman died before the work was done.

Numerous translations found their way to the market. Gordon became still less inclined to add to these and says he : "I have my translation still, stowed away with other proofs of uncompleted labours." He took them with him to Teheran in 1889 and read it there amid Persian surroundings, forming the opinion that the great reputation of Omar Khayyam as a poet is Western rather than Eastern and that he is not nearly so well-known or so popular in Persia as Hafiz. The gay and volatile Persians prefer the reveller to the mystic and the swing and the ring of Hafiz's "One more bowl then hither bring, Why should Hafiz sorrow? In my cup I'll be a King, Heedless of to-morrow," to Omar's tears over the illusions of humanity and his melancholy gospel of despair. Wine parties, observes General Gordon, no doubt were the nurseries of the intellectual life of the time then—wine was forbidden, but all drank it—and the same may be said now.

KING'S CRANK CORRESPONDENTS.

WHAT a troubled man King Edward would be if it were not for his Secretaries. Next to being a great authoress, one should be King of England if one desires an enormous, useless, and oft times anonymous collection of letters by every morning's post. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the King's friends should be severe upon any over-enthusiastic political or social orator who dares to drag into his discourse the King's name, for, sure enough, the next morning Lord Knollys receives a shoal of letters asking whether his Majesty has said this, or that, or if it is not a fact that his Majesty's opinion was always just the opposite, or was always that of Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury, or whether the King ever heard of the subject at all. The latest effusions of the King's unknown correspondents was evoked by the statement in a paper that his Majesty had met the Prime Minister, and that the subject of their discussion was Anarchists and the shortest way that could be invented for them. As there is no rampant anarchy in England,—even the poorest having nothing but admiration for the First Family—it was pretty certain that no such meeting as was alleged took place between the King and the Premier. But the opportunity was too good to be missed by those who are always on the look out for an opportunity of writing to the King. They are, of course, an old institution, and their epistles receive polite, but curt, replies from Lord Knollys. Then there are the political letter-writers, who are always on the look out for speech-makers who, in unguarded moments, may happen to make use of his Majesty's name. The recent General Election saw quite a large crop of these indiscretions, and in consequence, Lord Knollys had frequently to send out a stereotyped note to the effect that His Majesty has no politics. Then there are the innocent souls round the coast who cherish the quaint notion that the first fish caught at the beginning of a season is the property of the King. This idea has become such a nuisance that last year Lord Knollys had to return a fine salmon to the sender in order to combat an antiquated belief which is fast gaining ground again.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant arrived at Aden at 7-30 p. m., on Thursday,

THE latest mixed metaphor comes from Warrington. In a caustic attack on the Town Council a member of the local Trades Council thundered "Let us go to the Council not like a lamb, but like the wolf, and take the bull by the horns."

IT is notified from the War Office that 2nd batln. Leicestershire Regt. and the 2nd batln. Dorsetshire Regt., both stationed at Colchester, will embark for India, the first-named about the middle of September, and the Dorsetshires by the first week in October.

AN unusual sight was witnessed at the Church Army Labour Home in Marylebone, when Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein paid a surprise visit. The Princess sawed a large piece of wood, afterwards chopping it into firewood and working the bundling machine.

A SERIOUS defect has been discovered in the equipment issued to Mounted Infantry with the new short rifle. It has been found that in the wear and tear of mounted work, the spring of the safety bolt gets gradually worn by constant friction with the bucket and ultimately becomes useless.

THE Army Council have decided, on the ground of expense, to hold no manœuvres this year. There will be held on Salisbury Plain towards the end of August, when divisional training is completed, several field days on a large scale, in which all the troops who will then be encamped there will take part.

The Colehill (Wimborne) Football Club have just presented their pet dog "Quick" with a collar bearing a suitable inscription. Quick only missed attending two of the club's matches last season, and curiously they were the only two matches the Colehills lost. After this no one will scoff at mascots.

Among the Gentlemen called to the Bar on June 27 were three from Bombay. They were Vikaji Farduji Taraporewala, B. A. L. L. B. Bombay certificate of honour C. L. E. Trinity 1906 a Vakil of the High Court, Dorab Nawroji Khandalawala B. A. L. L. B., a Vakil of the High Court, of Lincolns Inn and Vinayek Nandshankar Mehta B. A. of the Middle Temple

IN his prayer at the opening of the House of Representatives Dr. Conden, the chaplain, referring to the American flag, said, according to the "Tribune's" Washington correspondent : "God grant it may wave in triumph until every people of every clime shall feel its influence and rest, secure in their sound rights, under its graceful folds.

How a bishop was reproved was told by Mr. W. Pett Ridge at the annual meeting of the Factory Girls' Holiday Country Fund. A party of factory girls were being taken through St. Paul's. Two of them lagged behind, whereupon his lordship who was the guide, took one by the arm, saying impatiently, "Come along, my dear, come along !" The girl wiped the sleeve wherein the episcopal hand had been laid, and remarked to her companion, "Ain't he free !"

LORD CARRINGTON, speaking at the meeting of the Agricultural Organisation Society, related that once he and Lady Carrington went into a shop in Norfolk and asked for some butter. The shopkeeper said, "What will you have? I have some Danish butter and some Brittany butter." "Isaid," went on the Earl, "have you got any Norfolk butter ?" The man looked at me as if I were a crank, or as if I had asked for a tin of the delicious potted chicken that comes from Chicago. He said he did not keep Norfolk butter, but thought he could get some by next Friday. He then asked me, "Do you eat Norfolk butter ?" I said I did. He replied, "Eat some of this Brittany butter for a week, and you won't do as you do do."

THE efforts of the British Cotton-Growing Association to extend the cultivation of cotton in various parts of the Empire have not been attended with uniform success. In the Niger region the plant flourishes, but in an adjacent part of West Africa climatic conditions seem to be rather against it, and the people will not undertake the cultivation. In the *Indian Trade Journal* it is noted that, according to the Collector of Customs at Bathurst, it is now recognised that the growing of cotton in the Gambia territories on a scale suitable for export cannot pay at the present prices, and it is clear that the industry is at an end. The people prefer to cultivate ground nuts which give them a much better return for their labour. The Association secured the aid of Government in 1904 to extend the cultivation of cotton, but in spite of this the experiments have been unsuccessful. In West Africa, as in India, the last word is apparently with the people themselves who will raise the crops which pay them best.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 29.

THE ATTACK ON BRITISH OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

FROM an Imperial point of view many would say that by far the most important event of the week has been the strong line taken by Sir Edward Grey over the unfortunate Denshawi affair. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has, I think, by his action in this matter convinced those who were still doubting whether he is a strong Minister. No man who is not strong could have resisted the pressure that has been brought to bear upon him by certain members of the Liberal Party to at least follow the example of Lord Elgin in regard to the Natal prisoners and order the excution of the men, sentenced to death for the attack on Major Pine-Coffin and his party, to be suspended until further inquiries had been made. It is perhaps true that the Members of Parliament who have interposed on behalf of the Denshawi ruffians are not numerically strong ; but they are as strong as were the men who, in other circumstances, have, to the injury of the Liberal Party, been listened to by those who had not the courage of Sir E. Grey to do the right thing whatever the consequences. This is not to say that the form of the sentences passed by the Tribunal was exactly to the liking of Englishmen, accustomed to a milder system of punishment. But there is good reason to believe that the attack on the British Officers was not a mere outburst of indignation at a wrong or fancied wrong, but actually premeditated. It is not, as if the officers had gone on their pigeon shooting expedition without asking anybody's permission. They had sounded a local notability on the subject and he had not only encouraged the idea but sent carriages to convey the party from their camp six miles distant. Moreover Major Pine-Coffin shot in the same village a year ago without a syllable of protest from the inhabitants. The mode of the executions—the hanging of the men singly, instead of all together as would have been the procedure at Home and the sandwiching of the whippings between the hangings may not seem nice according to our ideas, but in a case of this sort the responsible officials on the spot are likely to be better judges of what was expedient in the present conditions of Egypt, where a certain amount of disaffection undoubtedly exists, than Mr. W. P. Byles or even Mr. J. M. Robertson. If the decision had rested merely with one man the case might have been different, but the Special Court appointed to try the prisoners was such as to justify the Foreign Minister in his unyielding attitude. The Tribunal was composed, as Sir E. Grey informed the House last night, of the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has had several years' experience in the Ministry of Justice and is Acting Minister of Justice in the absence of the latter ; Mr. Bond, Vice-President of the Native Court of Appeal, whose position is practically that of Lord Chief Justice ; Fathing Bey, President of the Cairo Native Court ; Mr. Hayter, Acting Judicial Adviser, formerly a Judge in the Sudan ; and Colonel Ludlow, Officiating Judge Advocate. Sir E. Grey mentioned that he had been informed by Judge Bond and Mr. Hayter that by a British jury six and not four of the prisoners would have been found guilty of murder. Like the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Westminster Gazette* has kept its head, and before the executions had taken place expressed its opinion that there seemed to be no cause for interfering with the sentences, adding :—"It has to be remembered that the officers were in uniform, and there seems little doubt that the attack was due, in part at all events, to fanaticism. We have no option but to make it clear that such outbursts cannot be tolerated." At the same time it is a relief to know that in future there is to be no more of this pigeon-shooting in Egypt.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The remarkable fall of the Ministerial Majority in the division over Clause IV of Mr. Birrell's Bill has been unfortunate for the Government *vis a vis* the House of Lords and it has given greater life to the Opposition, but any impartial observer must agree with Mr. Chamberlain in the remarks he made in the House of Commons on Wednesday night. Although Mr. Chamberlain, in common with not a few Liberals who do not see eye to eye with the Rev. John Clifford, think Clause IV unfair to the Anglicans, he thinks that the working classes are not so greatly interested, as many people on his side of the House suppose, in the sectarian side of the question. In making this admission—a very damaging one for his party—he re-affirmed his own views in this most difficult problem : "Speaking as a Unitarian" he repeats that "he is not one of those who have ever attached the great importance which many of his present friends attach to denominational teaching nor has he at any time taken exception to the ordinary teaching given under the Cowper-Temple clause." The whole controversy has become sickening and I wonder that "the Churches" do not see how much harm it is doing to the cause of Christianity.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

I asked a somewhat cynical friend of mine what he thought of the formidable list of honours that has been conferred in connection with the celebration of his Majesty's Birthday. He replied :—"It ought to have included Stead ; he is as bad as Leonard Courtney." Of course the allusion was to the part taken by both in opposing the South African policy of the late Government at the time of the Transvaal War. But however it may be with regard to "that good men Stead" Mr. Courtney has lived down the unpopularity he brought upon himself by his pronounced Pro-Boerism, and there is scarcely anybody to-day who objects to this distinguished man being made a peer. The *Times*, for example while it says that none of the names of the new members of the hereditary Chamber stand in need of explanation that of Mr. Leonard Courtney which heads them is in some ways the most interesting. "His independent and vigorous personality has long commanded respect in public life, not least among those—and they are not a few—who have disagreed with him on particular topics." The leading journal does not forget that in former days Mr. Courtney was a valued member of its own staff and refers to this period of his career in the following terms :—"Mr. Courtney's Parliamentary and official career is pretty well known, but it is less well known, perhaps, that before this began, the public were indebted for many of the most suggestive comments which they read on current political questions to his thoughtful and incisive pen." The same journal also points out that Mr. Courtney, though he has lately returned to the Liberal fold, sat in Parliament as a Unionist as did another of the new peers, Sir John Jenkins, who is a power in the Principality. Mr. Pirrie of Harland and Wolff's, another of the new peers, has, we are told, "always been regarded as a Unionist," but the *Times* has apparently forgotten that he was one of those who attended the dinner given by the Reform Club to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman after the General Election. However this in itself would not be absolute proof that Mr. Pirrie has changed sides and perhaps the *Times* is right in assuming that in the case of Mr. Pirrie and Sir John Jenkins, if not in that of Mr. Courtney, opposition to Tariff Reform has counterbalanced other political considerations. That Mr. Shaw Lefevre has been restored to political life by being made a peer is not in the least surprising and the same may be said of Mr. George Armistead who, so prominent in the life time of the "Grand Old Man," has since Gladstone's death passed entirely out of public notice. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman evidently knows how to keep his own counsel. Every one of the new peerages is a surprise and the names of those who have been freely mentioned as likely to be ennobled are all absent. It was in many quarters taken for granted that whoever was omitted it would not be Sir James Blyth and the non-appearance of his name is a matter of general astonishment. Perhaps he did not want it. As in the case of other honours, all men who are offered peerages do not accept them. There is, I should say, little doubt that Mr. G. W. Palmer, the former member for Reading who has been made a Privy Councillor, might have received a peerage if he had cared for it. He is childless and, in all human probability, there will be a peerage in his family when the Conservatives again come into power. They have already made his brother a baronet and a baronetcy, in the case of such a man is only a stepping-stone to the House of Lords. Although the Prime Minister, with true Northern canniness, has not bestowed any honours that must be followed by a Parliamentary contest has not neglected his followers in the House of Commons. Two of these (Sir J. T. Brunner and Sir James Kitson) are to be "sworn of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council," two (Mr. C. E. Schwann, well known for his sympathy with the aims of the Indian Congress Party, and Mr. Albert Spicer, one of the lights of the Congregational body) are made Baronets, and four (Mr. J. Williams Benn, Mr. Brynmer Jones, Mr. A. M. Torrance and Mr. T. P. Whittaker) obtain Knighthoods. By the way, one of the the new Baronets, Mr. Robert Lucas Tooth, contested Loughborough as a Unionist not so very long ago and why he should have been singled out by a Liberal Government is not quite clear. A former member of the New South Wales Parliament and Chairman of an Australian Bank, it might be assumed, he is in fiscal matters like nine out of every ten Colonials, but perhaps he is a free trader. Of the new Knights, there are not a few of whom it is safe to say that they are unknown outside their own particular localities, but there are others whose names are known all over the Empire. In this category I may include Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, the famous cartoonist of the *Westminster Gazette*,—a man who has, I should say, not an enemy in the world and whose reward is as agreeable to Conservatives as to Liberals. There are some people who say that journalists should not accept decorations and titles ; their independence, it is argued, cannot be maintained if they accept such gifts. A political journalist, who is avowedly unconnected with party, might injure his influence by receiving a title or a ribbon, but the case of a man like Mr. Gould is different. He is admittedly a strong party man and there is no more impropriety in his accepting a knighthood than there is in a Member of Parliament receiving it. The conferring of the same honour upon Mr. R. A. Hudson, the Chief Agent of the Liberal Party, is a new departure ; at any rate I cannot think of any previous holder of the same position in either camp who has been similarly distinguished. Mr. Hudson's master, the late Mr. Schnadhorst, did not receive for his greater services to the Liberal cause a title, but he received what many would consider something very much more valuable, namely a cheque for £10,000. The late Captain Middleton, Conservative agent, was presented by his political friends with even a larger sum. Mr. Hudson has perhaps not been rated by the average Liberal as high as he deserves. Certainly he has not the genius for organization possessed by his immediate predecessor, but the work of a Chief Political Agent, like some of the best work in other walks of life, is not done *coram populo* and, at any rate, the Prime Minister should be able to gauge Mr. Hudson's merits better than the man in the street.

THE BURMA DINNER.

The Burma Dinner was served in grand style at Prince's Restaurant, above 100 gentlemen, many of them actually resident in Burma, being present with Sir John Jardine, K. C. I. E., M. P., as Chairman. Sir John in proposing the Prosperity of Burma quoted from Mrs. Judson, the missionary who, in 1814, wrote at Rangoon that they never saw a white face, except when a ship captain happened to call on them. Sangermano, in his book, made no mention of the rice trade and Captain Symes described Rangoon, which the Emperor Alompra founded in 1755, as a place filled with rogues and adventurers and bankrupts from India. Sir John left it to Sir Hugh Barnes, K. C. S. I., as a past Lieutenant-Governor and present Member of the Council of India, to make the speech of the evening. Sir Hugh dealt with the great extensions of sanctioned railways which were now penetrating *via* Talifu to the provinces of China and would compete with those promoted by the French in Tonquin. The health of the Chairman was proposed by Sir George Scott, K.C.I.E., and then Sir John Jardine seized on the presence of General Blake, who has attained his 91st year, to get that veteran to make a speech as he had entered the E. I. Company's Army in 1833 and dined with Lord Macaulay when the great historian was a Member of Council at Calcutta. General Blake's speech terminated the orations, and the company, as is the wont at such festivals, dispersed all over the room into groups of men eager to renew their acquaintance with their old comrades. The thorough success of the banquet was largely due to Mr. Rothven Halliday, the Hon. Secretary. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says in reference to General Blake that it would be interesting to know if there is still surviving an officer of the East India Company senior to him. The writer adds :—"Until about a year ago there was living a retired Madras civilian, Mr. F. H. Crosier, who went out to India before Macaulay, while another veteran, Mr. G. D. Turnbull, who was appointed only a few years later, is alive, and occupied one of the seats of honour at the annual gathering of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club, held in London, early this month. There are many alive whose Indian careers began in the forties, and, of those, at least four attended the Civil Service Dinner on the 7th of June—Mr. Walter Scott Seton-Kerr (Bengal, 1842), Mr. M. J. Walhouse (Madras, 1842), Mr. C. S. Bell (Bengal, 1845), and Mr. W. D'Oyly (Bombay, 1848.) I mentioned at the time that another Bombay veteran, Mr. Lionel Ashburner, would have been present but for the state of his health. Until this year Mr. Ashburner has, I believe, never missed this popular reunion. He joined the service in the same year as Mr. D'Oyly.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

Mr. Framjee Patel's interesting announcement at the dinner given by the Surrey Cricket Club at the Oval on Tuesday to the West Indian Team was made in reponse to the toast of "The Visitors" with which his name was coupled by the proposer by the distinguished ex-Colonial Governor Sir Augustus Hemming. Mr. Patel, I learn from the full report in the Sporting Press, thanked both the M.C.C. and Surrey for the opportunity afforded him of witnessing first-class cricket. Parsee cricketers had had two experiences of a tour in this country—the first he had best describe as as "massacre of the Innocents," for they did not win a match. He hoped before long that a third Indian team would visit England, consisting not only of Parsees, but other sections of the country, and K. S. Ranjitsinhji had kindly promised to act as captain. He paid tribute to the good offices of Lord Harris in binding together the East and West. He thought that cricket was one of the great aids to the friendship of nations, that it tended to cement one great Empire under the control of one popular monarch, and in the ties of one great national game. "Wanderer" in to-day's issue of the *Sportsman* writing about the Surrey Dinner is very complimentary to Mr. Patel:—"Sir Augustus Hemming's was a graceful speech. Capt. Wynyard's happy ; that of Mr. Framji Patel, enthusiastic, clear and strong in enunciation, his few sentences were delivered in a manner which held us spell-bound, and at the close elicited round on round of applause. I was favourably placed for watching him, and noted how the eyes of the dark-skinned Parsee sparkled as he spoke with enthusiasm and earnestness and his association of the Empire, peace loving Sovereign, and national game, furnished a fitting climax to the oratorical efforts of the evening

OLLA PODRIDA.

I have received an invitation to a public meeting arranged by the Representative Board of the Anti-Opium Societies to be held at the Friends' Meeting House in Bishopsgate Street Without next Tuesday. The invitation is headed. "Thanksgiving, Prayer and Conferences," and includes the following paragraph :—"The passing of a Resolution against our Indian opium traffic in the House of Commons on May 30th, has given no great cause for praising God. We need now to confer as to further work. It is hoped that some Members of Parliament will be present." The card is signed James L. Maxwell (Chairman of the Representative Board). I was not aware until Mr. James L. Maxwell mentioned the fact that there was any opium traffic in the House of Commons on May 30th, and I do not know what the Sergeant-at-Arms, or whoever is responsible, could have allowed such a thing.

The first *soiree* of the National Indian Association under the Honorary Secretaryship of Miss Beck took place last night in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Imperial Institute, and was very successful. The occasion was remarkable for the comparatively large number of Indian ladies present, about twenty, mainly Hindoos.

The Speaker of the House of Commons and Mrs. Lowther had what I may call an Imperial Party at the Speaker's House, the other day, in honour of our visitors from remote parts of the Empire. The company included Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, and amongst those invited to meet the visitors were a large number of people prominent in politics and Society.

The Northbrook Society are having an "At Home" on July 12th "to introduce Mr. A. T. Rajan, Senior Wrangler and Mr. B. De, Sixth Wrangler."

EFFICIENCY (ON PAPER.)

ANYTHING FOR ECONOMY.

The Antithesis of Conscription.

CHIEF RELIANCE ON VOLUNTEERS.

ENGLAND TO LEAD IN SMALLER ARMAMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

Mr. Haldane's Scheme reduces the Army by 20,000 men, but aims at increasing its efficiency fifty per cent. and trusts largely to the Militia and Local and Territorial Forces under a new organisation to support and expand an immediately available expeditionary Army of 150,000.

LATER.

Mr. Haldane, this evening, introduced his Army Scheme in the House of Commons.

He thought, he said, that Great Britain might take the lead in the reduction of armaments, and he proposed a reduction of seven Battalions abroad and three at Home, including two Battalions of Guards, while, nevertheless, by reorganisation, increasing the fighting efficiency of the Army fifty per cent.

It is proposed to entrust the Militia with the Supply and Transport work, which the Regulars hitherto have performed at an extravagant cost.

Sixty-three Field Batteries will be maintained as the proper complement of an immediately available Expeditionary Force of, roughly speaking, 150,000 men. The remaining thirty-six Batteries will be reduced to a minimum footing for training the Militia, but expandable in war-time into Six-Gun Batteries. Supports for the Expeditionary Force must be drawn in the earlier months of a campaign from the Militia which must be prepared to serve over the seas.

IMPLICIT TRUST ON PROVIDENCE

Financial considerations preclude considerable expansion of the Regulars and Militia outside the Expeditionary Army, which must therefore look to the Yeomanry and Volunteers for this expansion and Home defence.

It is proposed to create County Associations under Lord Lieutenants to administer and maintain the Yeomanry and Volunteers and to foster Relief Clubs and Cadet Corps and encourage recruiting. Such Associations will receive an annual lump sum from Government.

The following eight Battalions will be abolished, *viz.*, the Third and Fourth battalions of the Northumberland, Warwickshire, Manchester, and Lancashire Fusiliers.

NO REDUCTION IN INDIA.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. Haldane emphasized the necessity of maintaining sufficient troops at home to feed the forces abroad declaring we were under an obligation to maintain the Indian Army at its present strength not merely to resist aggression, but to maintain order in India. He considered it important "to make the home organisation to accord as nearly as possible with the Indian in case, which Heaven forbid, we ever have to act together on the frontier. He proposed to take three battalions from South Africa, two from Malta, one from Gibraltar and one from Ceylon.

The terms of enlistment for Infantry and Cavalry will be seven years with the Colours and five with the Reserve.

THE WEAK POINT OF THE SCHEME.

Mr. Arnold-Foster said it would be better to make a new Auxiliary Army before destroying the Regulars and it was impossible to make the Militia a fighting force capable of reinforcing the Army in time of war.

Sir Charles Dilke said he saw no economy in the scheme and protested against giving the County Councils control over the Territorial Army. It was curious he said that the two forces it was proposed to reduce had maintained the highest traditions of the Army in the war.

Mr. Balfour said it was waste of time to discuss dreams which were possibly never coming into practical operation,

Mr. Haldane replying said it was impossible to please everybody and he intended to adhere to his scheme.

DREYFUS CLEARED.

Conviction Quashed without Retrial.

OFFICAL CALL FOR REINSTATEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Court of Cassation has quashed the conviction of Captain Dreyfus without a re-trial.

The French Government, to-morrow, submits urgent Bills for the reinstatement of Captain Dreyfus and Colonel Piquart in the Army and their promotion to Major and Brigadier-General, respectively.

LONDON JULY 13.

Captain Dreyfus is to be made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

A Bill will be introduced in the French Chamber for transferring the remains of M. Zola to the Pantheon.

The majority of the French papers approve the rehabilitation of Captain Dreyfus and there is a general feeling of relief that the case is definitely closed.

TERRIBLE MOTOR-BUS ACCIDENT.

Six Killed.

ON THE BRIGHTON ROAD.

LONDON, JULY 12.

A Motor-Bus was descending a hill, near Crawley, in Sussex, when the brakes failed and the Bus toppled over. Six people were killed and twenty injured.

LONDON, July 13.

There were ten killed and twenty-six injured in the motor-bus accident near Crawley, all holiday makers.

THE NATAL WAR.

Mesini Surrenders.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Mesini and another important Zulu Chief have surrendered.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SYLHET EXECUTION.

Faults Admitted.

A FALL FROM THE STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY,

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. Morley in reply to a question regarding the Sylhet execution lengthily recounted the whole case and concluded by saying there had been admitted faults in the procedure, and "I regret to say my view is that these proceedings fall short of the high and exact standard of official duty the Indian Civil Service, for so many generations, has so notably maintained."

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER TO MEET.

Result of Better Feeling.

LONDON, JULY 13.

It has been arranged that His Majesty King Edward on his way to Marienbad will meet the Kaiser, but not at Berlin.

It is understood that the Anglo-German relations are distinctly more friendly.

DISTURBANCES AT TEHERAN.

Professor Released from Prison.

STUDENTS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A telegram from Teheran states that the divinity students have forcibly released a professor imprisoned for sedition. Several students were killed and wounded by the guard.

There is a great ferment and uneasiness and the priests are demanding the execution of promised reforms.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Panic at Warsaw Ends.

The Jews are returning to Warsaw being reassured and the panic having subsided.

THE SINGAPORE DOCK AWARD.

Question of Costs Settled.

Lord Elgin in answer to an enquiry from Sir Edward Sassoon said that the Tanjong Pagar dock award costs will be paid in the first instance by the Governor of the Straits and be a charge on the undertaking acquired.

INCENDIARY LECTURING STOPPED.

Bengalis Indignant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

Dr. Goffur of Calcutta, who intended addressing a meeting at Chandpur last month, was warned by the Joint Magistrate not to do so, as he has been delivering speeches or lectures, in which he had used words likely to engender disaffection towards the Government amongst the Mahomedans of that subdivision. As usual, great sensation prevails among the Bengalees owing to this order.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Fine Refunded on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

The case, in which M. Kyvetos, a Greek, was fined Rs. 300 for defaming another Greek, Beinoglow, first heard by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta, was yesterday heard by the High Court and the sentence set aside. The fine is to be repaid.

EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

Good Work of the Maharani's College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 13.

The Mysore Government has sanctioned the promotion of Miss G. L. Palethorpe, Lady Superintendent of the Maharani's College at Mysore, to Class A 2 of Educational Officers.

The Inspector-General's report on the College states that there has been a great improvement in organization and efficiency, adding that it would be a great advantage if the Lady Superintendent could take a larger share in the teaching of English language and literature.

THE SANBPIN RIOT.

Eleven Charges Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

In the Sanbpin assault case, eleven of the accused sent up, out of twenty-three arrested, appeared before the Ranaghat Magistrate, on the 11th instant. The District Magistrate has served them with notice to show cause why the case should not be transferred to the Sudder Court. The accuseds' Pleader applied for five days' time, which was refused, and the case was made over to Maulvi Najumeddin Ahmed for trial. The District Magistrate declined to take up the case himself as he took part in the investigation.

RUBBER IN MYSORE.

Planters' Conference to be Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 13.

There is a strong probability that the Conference arranged for the twenty-fifth instant, regarding the allotment of lands for rubber cultivation in Mysore, will be postponed until August, probably about the sixteenth. The South Mysore Planters' Association has represented to Government that the Delegates have to attend the annual meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India about that time. Planters cannot leave their estates twice in such a short time and, hence, the suggestion to postpone the Conference, which Government is disposed to adopt.

LATER.

Conference regarding the grant of land for rubber cultivation has been definitely postponed till August 16th.

FEROZEPORE CHANGES.

To be Given up as a Cavalry Station.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

When the 7th Hariana Lancers leave Ferozepore for Quetta next February, they will not be replaced and it is understood that Ferozepore will cease to be a Cavalry Station.

THE EGYPTIAN EXECUTIONS.

Full Account of the Outrage.

AN IMPRESSIVE WARNING.

THE OUTLOOK.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Grey said that the statements regarding the unrest in Egypt were based upon confidential reports from His Majesty's Representative at Cairo, extending over several months.

He hoped to lay the papers regarding the Denshawi affair on the table of the House in a fortnight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Nothing so far has been communicated by the Government of India regarding the Sylhet Reprieve case. All that is known is that a registered letter containing the condemned men's petition arrived in Simla on Saturday afternoon and was detained by the Post Office peon under the impression that no signature to the receipt could be obtained and that the letter was not delivered till Monday morning and that when the reprieve was sent the man had already been hung. What every one will desire to know is the grounds on which the Government of India decided to reprieve the man and what fresh facts were disclosed in his petition which led the Government of India to reprieve him when his petition had been refused by the Local Government.

News from Cairo, dated June 27 says:—Sentence was delivered this morning by the Court which has tried the fifty-two natives, accused of complicity in the murderous attack upon British officers at Denshawi, near Tantah in the Egyptian Delta, on June 13. The following are the penalties inflicted on the prisoners: Four are condemned to death; two to penal servitude for life; one to fifteen years' penal servitude; six to seven years' penal servitude; three to hard labour for one year and to receive fifty lashes apiece; five to receive fifty lashes apiece. The remaining thirty-one prisoners were acquitted.

During the reading of the sentence one of the accused collapsed. The acquitted men were immediately released. At Shibin-el-Kom the population are painfully depressed and extremely quiet. There is a complete absence of demonstrations, but weeping relatives of the condemned men surround the prison, and some painful scenes are being witnessed. The impression created at Denshawi itself is powerful, but, as regards the effect of the sentences, elsewhere, that is still unknown. Some surprise is felt at the severity of the sentences, although it was anticipated to a certain extent.

A message from Cairo on the following day says:—The executions of Denshawi passed off quietly and the condemned men were calm. The procession left the Mudirieh early, the prisoners being conveyed to Dinshawi in native carts, escorted by infantry, and followed by the gallows and whipping-post.

The prisoners remained at Shohada while a party proceeded ahead to rig up the scaffold. Captain Machell had selected a spot close to the Agricultural-road, which was roped in with the instruments of execution in the centre.

On the arrival of the prisoners, at 1.30 p.m., the first man was hanged. Meanwhile a pair were flogged while the corpse was swinging. The whole of the sentences were carried out in this manner:

Hundreds of natives has assembled in a circle, distant upwards of 250 yards, and there was distressing wailing on the part of the women at the moment the drop fell. The flogging caused horrible cries, and the scene was painful to witness. It is commented on in exaggerated fashion in some of the papers the impressionable journal, *L'Egypte*, suggesting Royal or Khedivial intervention, and indulging in Anglophobe remarks. Generally speaking, however, the incident will be productive of good, and it is admitted that the lesson, though severe, was necessary. Satisfaction is expressed at the non-interference of the Home Government.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the report issued by the Ministry of the Interior on the outrage on British officers at Denshawi:

"Denshawi is in the Menifieh province, and the nearest town is Shibin-el-Kum, where the Judicial inquiry into the affair opened on the 24th instant.

"General resume of the occurrence at Denshawi on June 13, 1906:

"On Wednesday, the 13th instant, at about one p.m., the officers of the Mounted Infantry, with the exception of Lieutenant Hargreaves, K. R. R., who was left in charge, left their camp on the right bank of the Bagouria Canal, and proceeded, on horses and in carriages specially sent by Abd El Magid Bey Sultan, a notable of the Menuf district, to Denshawi, at a distance about six miles, to shoot pigeons. When they passed through the Menuf, Abd El Magid Bey, hearing that they wished to shoot pigeons at this village, where Major Pine-Coffin had shot last year without any objection being made, promised to offer every facility. Accordingly, when they found carriages and horses waiting near Sersena, they thought that all was prepared, and that they would be welcomed.

"All the officers were in uniform, and were accompanied by an ombashi of police and by their guide. On reaching the village, Major Pine-Coffin, Captain Bull, and Lieutenant Smithwick proceeded to the north of the agricultural road, and took up their places for shooting about half a mile away from the village, Captain Bostock, R.M.A.C., and Lieutenant Porter going to the south of the agricultural road, the latter taking up his position about 150 yards away from Captain Bostock. The distance between Lieutenant Porter and the nearest threshing floor was about 100 yards, and Captain Bostock was about the same distance away. The ombashi of police proceeded to the west side of the village to inform the Omdeh of the arrival of the officers. The Omdeh, however, turned out to have been absent at Shibin-el-Kum.

"Meanwhile the officers began shooting, and Captain Bostock and Lieutenant Porter noticed that villagers had collected in their vicinity, closing in upon them, and that their attitude was becoming threatening. The villagers then gathered all round Captain Bostock, and began interfering with him. Lieutenant Porter, seeing this, came towards him and after going a short distance was surrounded by the villagers, who attempted to take away his gun. Major Pine-Coffin and Captain Bull, seeing the crowd round the spot where the others were shooting, came over to join them, and Lieutenant Smithwick was signalled to by the guide.

"Lieutenant Porter states that after trying to unload his gun without success, he succeeded in putting it at "safety," after which it was snatched from him. Almost immediately he heard a muffled report, and the gun had gone off. Lieutenant Smithwick states that he heard this muffled report and saw the crowd surge apart. In the vacant space he saw Lieutenant Porter, and, about three yards from him, a man with Lieutenant Porter's gun in his hand. Afterwards it was ascertained that the accidental discharge of Lieutenant Porter's gun, after it had been snatched from him, had resulted in four persons, including one woman, being injured.

"Prior to the crowd actually interfering with Captain Bostock a small fire broke out in the threshing-floor, some 100 yards north-east of where he was standing. This was immediately extinguished, but evidently added enormously to the excitement of the natives. They seemed to pretend that the fire was caused by the shooting, although a visit to the spot shows that this was utterly impossible and it seems more likely that it was a preconcerted signal for the general attack to take place.

"Major Pine-Coffin seeing how excited the people had now become, gave up his own gun and desired the others to give up theirs also. The officers then withdrew in the direction of the agricultural road, the crowd following and throwing clods of earth, and striking them with nabuts and sticks. The officers, who, as above stated, had given up their guns in order to prevent further trouble, were in consequence defenceless, and unable to protect themselves from the blows dealt at them, chiefly from behind. They got into their camps, but the drivers could not, or would not, drive away, and the villagers, after continuing to throw missiles at them, pulled them out and continued to strike them.

"The officers then decided to run down the road towards their camp, a distance of about six miles. Major Pine-Coffin, who fell behind, was caught and thrown to the ground. Lieutenant Porter and Smithwick, seeing this, returned to his assistance. Captain Bostock and Captain Bull, who were ahead, meanwhile ran along towards the camp, which was eventually reached at about 4-30 p. m. by Captain Bostock, who gave the alarm.

"A patrol of mounted infantry, which turned out at once, found Captain Bull lying unconscious, about forty yards to the east of the Sersena Market, north of the road, about one mile and a half from the camp. He was carried into the enclosure, whence he was ultimately transported in a carriage to the camp, where he died about seven p. m. Major Pine-Coffin and the other two officers, after receiving further blows, were taken back to the village of Denshawi, to the spot where the wounded woman was lying. The people pointed to her, and made signs of cutting their throats.

"The Sheikhs and some of the Gaffirs and inhabitants now succeeded in forming a ring round them, and keeping the people away. They then took the three officers to a spot a short distance away, brought them water, and made them sit down. The police-officer from Shohada, having now arrived, conveyed them to the carriage which took them back to camp. On their way they met a patrol of mounted infantry, which was ordered to return. The sergeant-major, in charge of one of the patrols of mounted infantry, brought in four prisoners from Sersena.

Market, and stated that they were with five others who fired two shots upon the patrol. The patrol fired two shots in reply, but no one was hit on either side. The sergeant-major also reported that he discovered a dead man in a hole in a corner of the market.

"Captain Bostock and the Markaz doctor, who saw the body some twenty-four hours later, are of opinion that death was caused partly by a crushing blow with a sharp instrument and partly by a blunt one. The official investigation into this part of the affair takes place on Sunday afternoon.

"Another native has also been found with a shot wound in the leg, said to have been caused by a larger bullet than that of the Martini Enfield rifle. The enquiry into this case is being undertaken to-day. The injured man says that his wound was not inflicted by a soldier, but by one of his enemies,

"There are at the present moment forty-five accused, of whom thirty-five have been arrested. These are being removed to Shibin-el-Kum, the headquarters of the Mudiria, which, as the *Chef lieu de la localite* is where the trial will take place, probably at the end of the week. The inquiry is being pushed on with the greatest energy, and it is expected that several more accused will be arrested and brought to trial. The principal evidence is naturally that of the officers themselves, who have identified a certain number of their assailants, several of whom have also been accused by the Gaffirs, the Shikari, the cab drivers, &c.

Major Pine-Coffin had his arm smashed and received several severe blows about the head and body. When thrown to the ground he was trampled on and kicked by the infuriated crowd. Captain Bostock, Lieutenant Smithwick, and Lieutenant Porter all received heavy blows from nabuts and from missiles thrown at them. Captain Bull, who died the same evening, as has been already stated, had received two severe blows on the head. All the officers were robbed of the contents of their pockets."

MOTORS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Three Services Contemplated.

LINKING UP COORG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 13.

The Managing Director of the Indian Cycle and Engineering Company, Limited, left Bangalore, by Motor, this afternoon for Mysore *en route* for Coorg, in connection with the motor service, that is being organised between Mysore and Mercara and other places in Coorg, to meet the requirements of planters by replacing the existing tonga service and providing a satisfactory medium for coping with the Coorg orange transport. This question has occupied considerable attention lately on the part of the Coorg authorities. Hajee Ismail Sait, a merchant who is keenly interested in the scheme, will meet Mr. Oakley at Mysore and travel with him by car to Mercara and Pollibetta. The Commissioner of Coorg has convened a meeting of planters for the 15th instant and then requirements will be laid before the promoters. Should it be found possible for the Company to meet these, the project will be put to an almost immediate test. The British Resident at Mysore, who is Chief Commissioner of Coorg, approves the scheme and desires to see more satisfactory means of transit for the fertile District of Coorg.

Another motor enterprise is said to be projected in connection with the Chickmaglur and Mangalore traffic.

The Postmaster-General of Madras is considering the capabilities of motors to meet Departmental requirements in Madras. Trials with this object are being instituted by the Company named above, and are expected to result in a subsidised service.

GOVERNMENT AND THE S. M. RAILWAY.

Rumour of Purchase not Accepted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

The statement, that Government will shortly purchase the Southern Mahratta Railway, under the terms of their agreement, is merely a shot at a venture. The principal contract of 1882 provides that the Secretary of State may determine it on the 30th of June 1907, on giving one year's previous notice, viz., before 1st July 1906. When the last mail left London, that notice had not been given The rate of interest guaranteed under the existing contract is 3½ per cent.

THE PONDICHERRY ELECTION.

Another Poll Unnecessary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PONDICHERRY, JULY 13.

The French Colonial Minister has cabled that the Comite d'Eche-Enquite has confirmed the election of Monsieur Lemaire, as Deputy representing the French possessions in India, thus avoiding the troubles of another election, but the Opposition are very upset at the decision, and vague rumours of riots are again prevalent. The National Fete, which occurs to-morrow is likely to be the scene of considerable animosity between the rival parties. To-day the Bank and all public offices are closed, and there is intense excitement.

THE CHICKBALLAPUR RAILWAY.

Another Conference to be Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 13.

Another Conference, regarding the Chickballapur Light Railway project, is to be held on the 18th instant. Possibly the Mysore Government will then announce their decision regarding the question of guaranteeing four per cent. interest on the actual outlay.

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES.

New List of Special Rewards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The following amended rules for encouraging the study of Oriental languages come into force from the 1st of April next.

The examination in Assamese alone excepted, in all cases certificates signed by the Presidency Examiners will be given for high proficiency with the money rewards. And, save in Madras, where the head of the Government signs diplomas, the Government of India will grant diplomas for Degrees of Honour. In all Provinces Rs. 4,000, is offered for the degree of Honour in Persian and Rs. 5,000 for the degree of Honour in Arabic, and Sanskrit, and Rs. 2,000 is given for high proficiency in Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit. With these exceptions the rewards are, in Madras Rs. 1,000 which will be given for high proficiency in Tamil, Telegu, Kanarese, Malayalam Uriya and Hindustani. Rs. 2,000 will be given for the degree of Honour in Tamil, Telegu, Kanarese and Hindusteni. In Bombay Rs. 1,000 will be given for high proficiency in Marathi, Gujerati, Kanarese and Sindhi, for degree of honour Rs. 2,000 is rewarded for Marathi, Gujerati and Kanarese. In Bengal Rs. 1,000 will be given for high proficiency in Hindi, Bengali, Uriya and, for the degree of honour in Hindi and Bengali Rs. 2,000. In the United Provinces Rs. 1,000, for high proficiency in Urdu and Hindi and Rs. 2,000 for the degree of Honour.

In the Punjab Rs. 1,000 for high proficiency in Urdu and Rs. 2,000 for a degree of honour.

In Burma Rs. 2,000 for high proficiency in Burmese and Pali and Rs. 4,000 for a degree of honour in Burmese and Rs. 5,000 for the same in Pali.

In Bengal and Assam Rs. 1,000 for high proficiency in Hindustani, in Bengali or Assamese and Rs. 2,000 for a degree of honour in Hindustani and Bengali.

In the Central Provinces Rs. 1,000 for high proficiency in Hindi, Marathi and Uriya and Rs. 2,000 for a degree of honour in Hindi and Marathi.

These rewards are subject to various conditions which include:—(i) A Professor of any language cannot obtain a reward in language and no officer will be allowed to receive rewards for passing by a given standard in more than two vernacular and two classical languages.

REORGANISATION OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Improving the Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The following resolution is published by the Foreign Department:—

The Governor-General-in-Council has, for some time, had under consideration various proposals for the Reorganisation of the Political Department of the Government of India, which has been rendered necessary by the inclusion in the Department, of the North-West Frontier Province Service, by the increase, in late years, of the sphere of duties assigned to it, by the increasing difficulty which has been experienced in attracting, to the lower grades, members of the Indian Civil Service of suitable standing and attainments and by the necessity of taking steps to diminish the slowness of promotion which has affected the prospects of some of the military officers of the Department. The Governor-General-in-Council now desires to announce that the Scheme of Reorganisation, which was recommended by Lord Curzon's Government, has been accepted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India who has sanctioned its introduction with effect from the 1st of February 1906. The principle of the Reorganisation is to establish a separate Cadre for members of the Indian Civil Service (including military members of the Punjab Commission, transferred to the North-West Frontier Province) so arranged as to secure, to members of that service, such a rate of promotion as will bring their prospects in the Political Department, approximately up to the level of what they might reasonably count upon in their own Province in the ordinary line of appointments. For other members of the department the object is to provide prospects which, though less lucrative than those of the members of the Indian Civil Service, shall be somewhat more favourable than those to which they could previously look forward.

The reorganised department will, with effect from the 1st of February 1906, comprise two separate cadres: one for members of the Indian Civil Service (including military officers of the Punjab Commission, serving in the North-West Frontier Province, who may elect for service in the Department), and the other for military officers and other members of the Department, not being members of the Indian Civil Service or of the Punjab Commission.

The two cadres will be classed as "Civil" and "General" respectively and their respective strengths will be as follows:—

Cadre Posts, Superior, 26 Civil and 46 General; Inferior. 8 Civil and 29 General; total 109. Reserve for deputation 1 Civil and 3 General. Reserve for leave, 10 Civil and 20 General. Reserve for training, 1 Civil and 6 General. This brings the total strength of the Department up to 150. Seven members of the Indian Civil Service, below 5 years service, will be provided for in the various provinces. These seven officers, who will be provided for in the grades of Assistant Collectors, will be made up of three training, three in the third and fourth year's service and one for leave reserve. In appointments classed as Superior will be 6 Residents 1st Class on Rs. 4,000, namely Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore, Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province, 3 Residents 2nd Class on Rs. 2,750, namely Residents in Kashmir, the Judicial Commissioner in the N. W. F. Province and the Resident in the Persian Gulf; 5 Residents 3rd Class on Rs. 2,500, namely the Resident at Baroda, the Revenue Commissioner, N. W. F. Province, the Resident in Turkish Arabia, the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan and the Resident in Nepal.

The Political Agents will be as follows, namely Baluchistan 7, the Secretary or First Assistant to the Political Agents in Quetta, Sibi, Kalat, Zhob, Loralai and Chageh. In Central India 8, namely the Secretary or First Assistant and the Agencies of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bhopawar, Bundelkhand and Malwa, Hyderabad, one Secretary or First Assistant in Kashmir, one Political Agent in Gilgit and Mysore, one Secretary or First Assistant in Persian Gulf; and in Persia 7, namely the Consul-General at Meshed, the Consul at Seistan and Kerman, the Secretary or the first Assistant to the Political Resident at Bushire and the Agencies at Muscat, Koweit and Bahrein; Rajputana 12, namely the Secretary or First Assistant to the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner at Ajmer Agencies in the Western Rajputana States, Jaipur, Mewar, Eastern Rajputana States, Bikaneer, Haraoti with Tonk, Alwar, Kotah with Thalawar and Banswara with Partabgarh and Dangarpur. North West Frontier Province, 17 namely the Secretary and Assistant Secretary to Divisional and Sessions Judges at Peshawar and Deraj, the Deputy Commissioners at Peshawar Bazara, Dera, Ismail Khan, Kohat and Bannu, the Political Agents at Khyber, Kurram, Tochi Wana and Dir Swat and Chitral, the Assistant Political Agent at Chitral, the District Judge at Peshawar and the Assistant Commissioner at Mardan. Miscellaneous: the Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, Total 69 superior posts. Provision has however, been made for 72 officers in the higher grades in order to prevent the undue retardation of promotion in the general cadre, of this number three superior posts have not yet been allocated to definite appointments.

There will thus be 6 Residents, 2 Civil and 4 General, on Rs. 4,000, 3 Residents, 1 Civil and 2 General, on Rs. 2,750; 5 Residents, 3 Civil and 2 General on Rs. 2,500, 8 Political Agents, 1st Class, 4 Civil and 4 General on Rs. 2,250; 15 Agents, 2nd Class, 7 Civil and 8 General on Rs. 1,800; 15 Agents, 3rd Class, 6 Civil and 9 General on Rs. 1,500; and 20 Agents, 4th Class, 3 Civil and 17 General on Rs. 1,200.

This equals 72 Superior posts.

The Inferior and Reserve posts will be 17 Assistant Political Agents, 1st Class, on Rs. 900, 8 Civil and 9 General; 25 Assistants, 2nd Class, on Rs. 700, 10 Civil and 15 General, and 31 Agents, 3rd Class, 2 Civil and 29 General on Rs. 500. There will also be 6 General probationers on Rs. 450, bringing the grand total to 150-5.

SCHEME OF PROMOTION.

The pay of the 14 highest appointments, which are classed as Residencies, will be localised as under the present system and promotion to these appointments will be by selection, not only from either cadre but, if necessary, from outside the department. The pay of the remaining appointments will be delocalised with the exception of two Judicial appointments of Sessions Judges at Peshawar and Derajat, which it has been decided to retain as localised appointments in the North-West Frontier Province in the grades of Political Agents 1st and 2nd class. It is hoped that the constitution of the Judicial Commissionership as a Residency of 2nd Class and the localisation of the two other judicial appointments mentioned will afford an inducement to officers to enter the judicial line and ensure a continuity of trained officers in these very important posts. The promotion both substantive and officiating in the grades below that of Residents 3rd class, will, except in the case of the judicial appointments above referred to, be ordinarily by seniority in the Cadre in which the vacancy occurs subject to the provisos that (a) an officer appointed permanently or temporarily to a superior post will draw the salary of a superior post, not less than that of a political-agent, 4th class, substantive or officiating; (b) in the case of temporary officiating promotions from the grades of Assistant to those of Political Agent the rule will be that when an officer of one cadre is, for reasons of administrative convenience, appointed to officiate for an officer in the other cadre in a superior post, he shall draw the acting allowance admissible under the rule, but that all other acting grade promotions, consequent on such appointment, shall be given in the cadre of the officer who creates the officiating vacancy.

It is intended to publish a quarterly gradation list of the Department in future such as is published by the Local Governments.

EFFECT ON INDIVIDUALS.

Two statements are attached to this Resolution showing how the scheme of reorganisation, introduced with effect from the 1st of February, will affect individual officers. There are a few individual cases, in which there will be an immediate loss of salary and to prevent this personal allowance of such amount as will bring his emoluments up to the figure which he was drawing on the 1st of February 1906, will be granted to each individual whose salary is reduced by the reorganisation. Such personal allowances will be reduced constantly and extinguished under the operation of Article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The officers of the Punjab Commission, both Military and Civil, not on the Cadre of the North-West Frontier Province, will be brought on to the Civil Cadre of the Reconstructed Department with effect from the 1st of February 1906. The officers who were transferred to the Province, when it was created in 1901 will, however, as far as possible, be permitted to exercise their option before the 1st October 1906, either of remaining in the Political Department or of reverting to the Punjab Commission.

In view of the revised grading now introduced, it is intended to revise the present scale of local allowances, other than sumptuary allowances, with effect from the same date, but the question is reserved for separate consideration. Each case will be dealt with upon its merits, but the general principles to be followed will be that such allowances will ordinarily be confined to the Frontier and Trans-Frontier appointments and will be rarely granted within India and, then, only as special remuneration for special work done. The rest of local allowances given in statement (a and (b), appended to this Resolution must be read with the above reservation.

No refund of pay of allowances drawn by officers in the interval between the 1st of February 1906 and the date of these orders will be required on the ground of the retrospective sanction accorded to the reorganisation scheme.

The following are the graded lists, according to seniority, of officers in the Political Department as about to be published in the *Gazette*. The figures after each name denote pay drawn, in salary plus allowances, whether holding appointments or on leave. The lists are dated the 1st of February 1906.

THE CIVIL CADRE LIST.

(1) Sir Louis Dane Rs. 4,000; (2) the Hon. Mr. Bayley Rs. 5,000; (3) the Hon. Mr. Colvin Rs. 4,250; (4) Hon. Mr. Tucker Rs. 4,750; (5) Mr. O. Dwyer Rs. 2,750; (6) Mr. A. Williams Rs. 2,500; (7) Mr. Fraser Rs. 4,250; (8) Mr. Bunbury Rs. 2,750; (9) Mr. Cobb Rs. 2,250; (10) Lieut.-Col Inglis Rs. 2,750; (11) Mr. M. H. Ell Rs. 2,250; (12) Mr. Bosanquet Rs. 2,250; (13) Mr. Jardine Rs. 2,250; (14) Major Rawlinson Rs. 2,250; (15) Major Thompson Rs. 1,800; (16) Mr. Donald Rs. 2,500; (17) Mr. Lorimer, (18) Mr. Hughes Buller, (19) Mr. Dobbs, all Rs. 1800; (20) Mr. Russell Rs. 2,250; (21) Capt. Waterfield, (22) Mr. Barton, (23) Mr. Wood, all Rs. 1,800; (24), Mr. Moss King Rs. 1,750; (25) Mr. Holme Rs. 1,950; (26) Capt. Blakeway Rs. 1,800. (27) Mr. Grant, Rs. 1,500; (28) Mr. Rennie, Rs. 1,200; (29) Mr. Gracey, Rs. 1,200; (30) Mr. Johnston, Rs. 1,600; (31) Mr. Holland, Rs. 1,500; (32) Major Roos Keppel, Rs. 1,850; (33) Mr. Glancey Rs. 1,550; (34) Mr. Pipon, Rs. 1,300; (35) Mr. Kealy, Rs. 1,550; (36) Mr. Wilkinson, Rs. 1,300; (37) Mr. Watson, Rs. 1,300; (38) Mr. Gabriel, Rs. 130; (39) Mr. Bolton, Rs. 1550; (40) Mr. Pears, Rs. 1,333; (41) Mr. Reynolds, Rs. 1,483; (42) Mr. Crump, Rs. 1,533; (43) Capt. Keen, Rs. 1,133; (44) Mr. Waterfield, Rs. 1,666; (55) Mr. Bray, Rs. 1,333; (46) Mr. Wilson Johnstone, Rs. 1,066; (47) Mr. Jelf, Rs. 700; (48) Mr. Maffey, Rs. 1,000; (49) Mr. Howell, Rs. 1,133; (50) Mr. Bill, Rs. 1,000; (51) Mr. Copeland, Rs. 900; (52) Mr. Warbarton, Rs. 766; (53) Mr. Scott, Rs. 866; (54) Mr. Fraser Rs. 866; (55) Mr. Fitzpatrick, Rs. 700.

THE GENERAL CADRE LIST.

(1) The Hon'ble Sir H. Deane, Rs. 4,750; (2) The Hon. Sir A. McMahon, Rs. 4,000; (3) The Hon Majdaly, Rs. 4,250; (4) Lieut.-Colonels Meade, Rs. 2,500; (5) Ravenshaw, Rs. 2,500; (6) Pears, Rs. 3,000; (7) Herbert, Rs. 2,350; (8) Jennings, Rs. 2,250; (9) Melville, Rs. 2,250; (10) Newmarch, Rs. 2,500; (11) Majors Manners-Smith, Rs. 2,750; (12) Pinhey; (13) Ramsay; (14) Stratton, all Rs. 1,800; (15) Lieut.-Colonel Colvin; (16) Majors Archer, and (17) Erskine, all Rs. 2,000; (18) Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, Rs. 2,200; (19) Mr. E. H. Clark, Rs. 2,000; (20) Mr. Field, Rs. 2,250; (21) Lieut.-Colonel Chenevix French, Rs. 2,380; (22) Majors Pritchard, Rs. 1,500; (23) Macdonald, Rs. 2,200; (24) Impey, Rs. 1,800; (25) Tighe, Rs. 1,500; (26) Cubitt, Rs. 1,800; (27) Sir F. Younghusband, Rs. 1,500; (28) Kaye, Rs. 1,600; (29) Kemball, Rs. 1,900; (30) Lieut.-Col. Fazan, Rs. 1,500; (31) Majors Godfrey, Rs. 2,100; (32) Bayley, Rs. 1,500; (33) Spence, Rs 1 500; (34) Gordon, Rs. 1,800; (35) Showers, Rs. 1,800; (36) Bevill, Rs. 1,800; (37) Minchin, Rs. 1,200; (38) Cox, Rs. 3,000; (39) Bruce, Rs. 1,500; (40) McConaghy, Rs. 1,300; (41) Bannerman, (42) Berkely (43) Whyte, and (44) Peacock all Rs. 1,300; (45) Sykes. Rs. 2,150; (46) Haig, and (47) Le Mesurier, (48) Mr. Davis, (49) and Major Forbes all Rs. 1,200; (50) Majors Kennion, (51) Windham and (52) Ducat, all Rs. 900; (53) Capt Knox, Rs. 1,740; (54) Majors Webb-Ware Rs. 1,080; and (55) Benn, Rs. 1,440; (56) Capts. Dew, Rs. 900; (57) Winter, Rs. 1,000; (58) Barnes, Rs. 900; (59) Drummond, Rs. 900; (60) Jacob 700; (61) Bevill Rs. 1,333; and (62) Minchin Rs. 1,333; (63) Major Grey, Rs. 1,480; (64) Captains Gough Rs. 950; (65) Macpherson Rs. 1,533; (66) Luard Rs. 900; (67) Patterson Rs. 900; (68) Ramsay Rs. 700; (69) Trevor Rs. 1,300 (70) McConaghey. Rs. 1,200; (71) Aitchison Rs. 1,180; (72) St John Rs. 766; (73) Hamilton Rs. 766; (74) Knollys Rs. 1,160; (75) Stewart, Rs. 700; (76) Jacob Rs. 700; (77) Haworth; (78) James, (79) Chenevix French all Rs. 500; (80) Anderson Rs. 800; (81) Lyall Rs. 700; (82 Bruce Rs. 800; (83) Nearratt, Rs. 900; (84) Lorimer 800, and (85) Keyes, Rs. 900; (86) Lieut. Crostwaite, Rs. 500, and (87) Heale Rs. 950; (88) Captain Hutchinson, Rs. 700; (89) Lieuts. Tucker 950; (90) Shakespear, Rs. 1,000; (91) Dunker, Rs. 800 (92) Humphreys, Rs. 1,066; (93) Lawrence, Rs. 800; (94) Pritchard Rs. 500; (95) Yule R

THE CROWNING OF KING HAAKON.

Brilliant Scene at Trondhjem.

THE current mail brings a fuller description of the crowning of the King and Queen of Norway, a brief account of which we published last week.

At a few minutes past twelve on June 21, after a splendid and imposing service in Trondhjem Cathedral, the crown was placed upon the head of King Haakon by the Prime Minister, M. Michelsen, and the Bishop of Trondhjem. The scene was brilliant, and can hardly be said to have been marred by the heavy clouds which still overhang the sky. The comparative darkness inside the cathedral necessitated the use of electric light, and there can hardly be a doubt that a pageant, however, tastefully and expensively prepared, looks less well in daylight. The benches, which accommodated about 2,500 guests, were filled with a most interesting and representative gathering from every part of Norway, the prevailing note being black and white, except in the centre of the church near the Royal Thrones, where the brilliancy of the foreign representatives and the ribands of many orders put colour to the picture.

The dawn, if dawn it can be called, was as cheerless as the bright, grey, windy night, and fitful snatches of rain pelted against the windows of Trondjem till about eight o'clock. The Coronation service was due to begin a few minutes after eleven, but long before ten the streets of Trondhjem witnessed the unusual sight of hundreds of men in evening clothes and ladies in low-cut dresses of silk and lace carrying on foot to the Cathedral. The distances in Trondhjem are so small that carriages are rarely used, only officials employing them for State events, a fact which added considerably to the brightening of Trondhjem on the greatest occasion she has known for many a century.

The Norwegians take no small pride in the remembrance that, if semi-mythical saints and heroes be disregarded, this is the first King of independent Norway that has ever been crowned in Trondhjem Cathedral. Its grey walls have looked down upon many an intruder, many a Sovereign whose heart was really elsewhere in another Kingdom, but never yet, so they allege, has a true King of Norway been crowned therein. Without discussing the historical truth of this belief, it is curious that Norway and Norway alone, seems blind to that very sentiment which draws to it the sympathy and the interest of the world. One can well believe that it is tiresome to be regarded merely as the descendant of a great ancestor ; it is pleasant for even the humblest to attract attention for oneself, yet it remains one of the most significant things about the great event of to-day that in the eyes of every Norwegian present it was but the dawn of a new and free existence, while to every foreigner there gathered together it was also the seal set upon the splendid traditions of days that were half forgotten long before any Brazil was discovered to send a chrysoprase for the Royal diadem.

We foreigners—and there was, it seemed, but one country that was left unrepresented—would have given much for a flash of the splendid days of the Vikings, a jewel won or lost at Stiklestad, Einar Tambeskalwar's bow, or, above all perhaps, some souvenir of the landfall of Leif Ericson upon the shores of America long before Columbus and his undaunted crew. There is standing outside the Arsenal at Venice a lion carved in stone. If it were possible for Norway to set up that lion in the Cathedral at Trondhjem it would be worth the sermons of many generations. Across its breast are rudely chiselled lines which tell how Harald Sigurdson, who afterwards died at the battle of Stamford Bridge, in England, seized the beard of the King of Athens and set his insult upon his very guardian, lion of the Piræus. What a world of romance and determination lies in those rough cut runes ! To those Norwegian qualities we in England owe our supremacy to-day, and it would be a fairer national appellation to be called the Anglo-Scandinavian race than to choose for emphasis those Saxon traits that after all have helped us little in our work as chief pioneer and forerunner of civilisation.

Such were rather the memories that lent deep significance to the Cathedral of Trondhjem as we waited for the coming of the King. Outside the hard grey weather lowered, and every now and then a heavier gust made the quarrels of the stained-glass windows strain in their leaden sockets. A man next me said, "Look at the legend on them." All had been given by King Oscar II. It was a touch of pathos that never was quite lost throughout the service. Over the way, sitting in the second row among his diplomatic brethren, quiet and unostentatious, was Nansen. It was the day of Michelsen, upon whom greatness has been somewhat thrust ; Nansen to whom, if to any man, the whole credit of the emancipation of Norway is due sat—much as Baron Wedel, the chief instrument in the selection of Prince Carl of Denmark as King, sat near him—inconspicuous. Under the transept crossing flashed the scarlet of an English military attache ; opposite was the tangled gold braid of diplomacy and the blue line of the German pseudo-Garter. At first the lights of the cathedral were confined to the four candles upon the altar in Saint Olaf's shrine. There was a subdued golden radiance in the semi-darkness which glinted upon the two Royal crowns lying to the right outside and left upon the table ; outside was the dull blue-grey of the saponaceous limestone piers and vaults, exactly the hue of the neutral-tinted skies, that sent a poor light through King Oscar's stained windows. At last the electric light under the spire and in the shrine flashed into the great hanging sheaves of lamps.

A buzz of conversation reigned throughout the cathedral, which rose a semi-tone upon the appearance of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their suite. Everyone rose, and the central gangways were crowded in a moment as their Royal Highnesses took their places on the north side of the crossing near Queen Maud's throne. The English representatives had hardly taken their seats before the bells announced the departure of King Haakon from the Stiftsgaard. In seven minutes the western doors were thrown open, and a procession of the clergy of the country heralded the advance of their Majesties. In the rear were the Bishops of Trondhjem, Christiania, and Bergen, with Genevan ruffles round their necks and heavy yellow silk copes. After them came the members of the Ministry, conspicuous among them being M. Michelsen, the Premier; M. Loevland, the Foreign Secretary; and Statsraader Arctander and Olsson.

The service followed the lines predicted yesterday. The music, if a trifle reminiscent of the works of other composers, was adequate and dignified, and many of the chorales were most impressive. The sermon by Bishop Bang, of Christiania, for those of us who were unhappy enough not to understand Norwegian, lost the force it undoubtedly possessed. For us the most notable thing was the personality of the preacher, who had exchanged his yellow vestments for a plain cloak gown, covered with his decorations and his pectoral cross. It is difficult to imagine a more typically representative preacher of the Genevan school and his face belies the bishop if his discourse was not cast in the straitest school of Lutheran Orthodoxy. After the conclusion of the sermon, which was on the text, Joel, chap. 2, verse 21, "Fear not, O land: be glad and rejoice ; for the Lord will do great things," the cantata was sung, or, rather, begun, for at different periods and throughout the service the different numbers were taken up, either to accompany or to separate the various portions of the service.

King Haakon was then escorted through the choir to Saint Olaf's Chapel. In front of him walked his Chamberlain, M. Rustad, his train was borne by Court officials, and the Royal banner, with the arms of Norway splendidly embroidered upon scarlet silk, was carried behind him by General Hanssen, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. Admiral Sparre, who had assisted in supporting the banner in the earlier part of the service, walked immediately in front. Inside Saint Olaf's Chapel the princely mantle was exchanged for the Royal vestment of a deeper crimson, embroidered with Royal crowns instead of the open crowns of the previous mantle. It was difficult afterwards to distinguish what was taking place, as St. Olaf's shrine is separated from the choir by pillars, and was, moreover, densely crowded at the time, but movement by movement the historic ritual as described yesterday was performed. The placing of the crown upon the King's head was announced to the crowd outside and to the gunners by a fanfare of trumpets, and the gunners in turn proclaimed it to the waiting ships of war in the harbour. For ten minutes the air in the cathedral hummed with the reverberations, and the cheering of the multitude could just be distinguished between the reports. After the benediction King Haakon, preceded by his Marshal, returned along the crimson cloth laid down the choir, wearing the crown of Norway, and bearing the sceptre and orb. It was the climax of the day, and there was scarcely a soul present who did not understand this final assimilation into Norwegian history of the founder of a new and hopeful dynasty, sprung from the same stock as his subjects, and joined in marriage and sympathy with the old rivals and near cousins of Norway—ourselves. Certainly there was no one whose deepest feelings did not go out in cordial good wishes to the young King.

The cantata was then resumed, and a double quartette and a soprano solo in succession signified the good wishes of the nation to the new Queen of Norway. At the conclusion of these numbers, Queen Maud stepped down from her throne, and moved up the choir, as her husband had done before, bowing now and again to the dipping osprey and ostrich plumes that curtseyed as she came by. She looked extremely well and self-composed. Of course, she wore no jewels in her hair, a fact which had made her curiously conspicuous hitherto, for though the ladies of Norway rarely bear tiaras nearly every one present had feathers or white flowers in the hair. Her train was borne by Court pages, and three ladies-in-waiting followed her. In front walked the Chief Justice Loecken, who was afterwards chiefly instrumental in giving to her in turn the symbols of her rank. The Queen's princely mantle was taken from her shoulders in Saint Olaf's shrine, and her Mistress of the Robes hastened upon her that pertaining to her new position. After receiving unction and her regalia, she received the bishop's benediction, while there was shot off outside a new salute of ordnance, answered in turn by the guns of the visiting warships. Her Majesty then returned to her throne, and the President of the Storthing announced from the steps of the shrine the conclusion of the great ceremony. The cantata was then concluded, and the Royal processions were formed and King Haakon and Queen Maud returned to the great western entrance, where they were received with enthusiastic cheering by the great assemblage in the Monks Street, the chief thoroughfare of Trondhjem. From first to last the day's proceedings were entirely successful. The service was conducted with great dignity in every particular, and added lustre to the record of even so famous and historic a church as that of St. Olaf of Trondhjem, of which not the least of its boats is that for many centuries after the Isle of Man had become English soil its bishop was suffragan to the See of Trondhjem which is the reason why the Bishops of Sodor and Man have a seat in the House of Lords until this day. But, to return to the present, every inhabitant of a country so long and intimately connected with Norway as England must rejoice at the fair and happy beginning that has been made to the new dynasty of independent Norway.

MURDER OF BOYS FOR THEIR ORNAMENTS.

Money Wanted for a Feast.

In the High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have disposed of the appeal of Chima Bhika Koli, who was convicted of committing the murder of Amrida Salu, on the 24th November, at Makhmalabad and was sentenced by Mr. B. C. Kennedy Sessions Judge of Nasik, to transportation for life.

Accused had, at his first trial, pleaded guilty to the charge. His statement was to the effect that he killed the boy with a stone to take his ornaments : two bracelets, and one earing. He sold the ornaments. He was sentenced to death on the 6th February. When the case came up for confirmation, before the High Court, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell quashed the conviction and sentence and ordered a retrial on the ground that the Sessions Judge should not have accepted the plea of guilty in a case where the natural consequence would be a sentence of death ; the case should be tried in the ordinary course. Mr. Kennedy retrial the prisoner in the ordinary course, according to the above direction, and recorded evidence and sentenced the man to transportation for life. This sentence came on for confirmation before the learned Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, who confirmed the sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

Their lordships have also disposed of an appeal of Dullabh Lala, a carpenter, who was convicted of the murder of a boy, named Kesar, whom he had robbed of ornaments worth Rs. 160. Accused was sentenced by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Session, Judge of Surat, to transportation for life. Accused killed the boy with a knife, and took the ornaments, as he was hard-up for cash, which he wanted badly to give a feast to his caste, according to custom. It was in honour of an auspicious occasion, which preceded the birth of a first child. The defence was that the accused was drunk at the time. The jury recommended him to mercy ; hence, capital sentence was not passed. Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

ALLEGED INSULT TO RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.

A Water Tap in a Mosque.

In the High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have disposed of the appeal of Ismail Azizuddin, who was sentenced by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, for attempting to commit the murder of Baburao Tukaram, on 13th April, last. The facts found by the Judge of the Lower Court were that the accused was in the mosque of Shaikh Sala, in the Poona City. He was angry at the Hindoos coming to the water taps of the mosque and having a drink of water. He had once warned one of them not to do so ; but others persisted. Baburao went to the tap and had a drink on the day in question. Accused came up, seized him by his neck, and inflicted several gashes with a knife. The defence was that accused was under the influence of "Ganja," and he took the conduct of Baburao as an insult to his religious feelings. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMER R. RUBATTINO.

The following passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain E. Debarolieri leave for Europe on Sunday in the early morning.

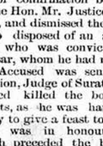
Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed sharp at 3-30 p.m. to-day, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

To Aden—Miss Baker, Mr. Lawley, Mrs. and 2 children, Mrs. Marner.

To Naple and Genoa—Mr. F. and Mrs. Braquehais, Mr. R. G. Caldwell, Mr. W. Close, Miss I. Ellis, Mr. F. Gainsford, Mr. J. G. Garcia, Dr. J. Gonsalves, Mr. W. W. Johnson, Mr. J. Kelly, Mrs. Mifsud, Mr. H. A. Moore, Mr. D. Pollard, Major A. and Mrs. Pressy, Mr. S. G. and Mrs. Rodgers and 2 children, Mr. P. Sommer, Rev. Father Steinher, Col. J. C. A. Watson, Mr. W. H. Williams.

Warm, Debilitating Weather

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling.



They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady who recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this "*wonderful medicine*":

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

LORD KITCHENER ON WAR SCANDAL.

Remarkable Evidence for Commission.

THE TRIPLE COMMAND.

THE Secretary to the Royal Commission on War Stores in South Africa has issued a copy of the questions delivered to Lord Kitchener and the answers by him for publication as part of the evidence taken by the Commission. The answers were made on oath and signed at Calcutta on November 23rd, 1905.

Lord Kitchener affirmed that during his stay at home, before leaving for India, he was not consulted by the War Office as to the retention of the services of Colonel H. G. Morgan in disposing of the surplus supplies. He had full confidence in Colonel Morgan's ability to carry out the policy he had outlined before he left South Africa. When he left Africa he did not contemplate the sales department established by him coming to a close, as actually happened, in about four months and while a great mass of surplus supplies remained unsold.

NEW PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHED.

"What had been your reason," asked the Commissioners, "for establishing the apparently new principle that a financial adviser, independent of the Supply Department, should review all contracts over a certain value made by that department ?"

"My reason for introducing the system of review of contracts," replied Lord Kitchener, "was to safeguard my responsibility as general in chief command for contracts entered into by the spending departments of the Army in South Africa.

"My experience during the war caused me to be dissatisfied with some of the contracts entered into by these departments, and, as I had been supplied by the War Office with a financial adviser to assist me in effecting economies and reducing expenditure generally, I determined to restrict the independent action of the heads of the spending departments, regarding contracts, and cause them to be reviewed by the financial adviser, in addition to his other important duties."

THE BREAK-UP OF THE COMMAND.

"Did you consider that, by the date of your department from South Africa the importance of such review of contracts had ceased ?"

"This matter was one for the consideration of the general officers who replaced me, and on whom the responsibility devolved.

"The breaking-up of the command *ipso facto* gave back to the spending departments, in those commands that were not supplied with a financial adviser, the independence, as regards contracts, I had taken from them when they formed part of the whole South African command ; and unless general officers desired, as I had done, to safeguard their responsibility, and applied for similar arrangements, the normal control of contracts under the responsibility of the general officer commanding automatically resumed its operation in the Cape and Natal commands.

"General Lyttelton, having a financial adviser, my circular of 1901 held good in his command until he chose to cancel it. I told Colonel Armstrong to offer his service unofficially to the other two general officers commanding, when appointed, to help them in all financial matters.

THE ARMY OVERSTOCKED.

"On the conclusion of peace we were greatly overstocked, and consequently orders were at once issued to stop all contracts for purchase of supplies everywhere. Thus after peace was signed there were no contracts for purchase to review until about October, when the local supply contract had been called for. These, as I have said above, would, in the Transvaal, have come to the financial adviser for review unless, in the meantime, my circular was cancelled by the general officer commanding.

"The contention that the financial adviser and his office was not taken over by General Lyttelton, because he was not mentioned in my order, distributing certain executive staff officers to the new commands, appears to me to be untenable. A general takes over a going concern and all that is in it. Even if I, as commanding in South Africa, had appointed an officer to certain duties, he would continue to perform those duties until General Lyttelton ordered him to cease.

"How much more, then, would this hold when, as in the case of the financial adviser, the War Office had appointed. The fact that I did not mention the financial adviser in my order could not cancel a War Office appointment. If, in the three commands, the principle that only the staffs I had named in my order were taken over and allowed to act, and all others ceased to exist, chaos must have reigned, but this contention seems only to be put forward in the case of the financial adviser. There were, however, many other staff officers in the commands who, without having been mentioned in my order, continued to perform their duties.

FIGHTING THE "RINGS."

"The Sales Department not being a spending department, and making no contracts for purchase, in my time, did not come under the financial adviser, except in so far as I instructed Colonel Armstrong to act when 'rings,' low prices, etc, came before me.

"For instance, if it was reported to me by the Sales Department, or came to my knowledge, that a 'ring' was being formed, and that our articles would consequently be knocked down for practically nominal prices, and I was advised to allow a more direct sale, Colonel Armstrong would investigate the circumstances, see local people on the subject, and advise me. Acting on this, Colonel Armstrong did, at times, stop sales being proceeded with."

Following this came the important question—"Did you consider that by the appointment of Colonel Morgan as head of the sales department and of Colonel Armstrong as your financial adviser you had provided the best possible arrangement for carrying out supervision of sales ?" Lord Kitchener's answer is a simple "Yes." Asked if the War Office ever consulted him as to determining such arrangement, or informed him of their intention to determine it, or the fact that they had determined it, Lord Kitchener replied : "The War Office did not consult me, as I understood they were satisfied with the arrangements I had made, and desired no change."

A CASE FOR TACT.

The Commissioners sent Lord Kitchener copies of the evidence of Colonel Armstrong and Lieut.-General Sir N. G. Lyttelton on the subject of the former's appointment. Lord Kitchener replies definitely :—

"It was understood by me, and I believe by the War Office, that Colonel Armstrong would remain, and would carry on the same work as he had been doing under me until all outstanding financial questions were cleared up and a normal condition was reached.

"In carrying out his work in relation to the sales department, and in finishing up outstanding financial matters, I told him he would have to exercise great tact in the Cape and Natal commands, and that if difficulties arose (which I did not in the least anticipate) the question at issue would have to be referred at once to the War Office."

"Did you inform any, and which, of the three general officers commanding of the nature of the duties performed by Colonel O. C. Armstrong in his capacity as financial adviser to you ?"

"I generally informed General Lyttelton, who was with me in Pretoria, for ten days before I left, taking over from me. The other generals were only appointed the day I left, and, as I have stated, I told Colonel Armstrong to write to them."

DEPUTY OR DIVISION.

"Do you consider that the division of the Army into three commands rendered such review of contracts by a financial adviser impracticable ? If nay, state how such review would have been carried out under the said altered condition of affairs."

"Yes," was Lord Kitchener's last answer, "unless separate advisers were appointed for each command. A single financial adviser, reviewing contracts in three different commands, could not, I think, work satisfactorily unless the general officers were relieved of the responsibility for contracts in their respective commands, and this I should not have recommended."

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH."

THE Government, it is announced, will shortly consider the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the prevalence and growth of lunacy. Many good Unionists, however, are of the opinion that the wave of insanity which recently passed over the country will be found, at the next General Election, to have spent itself.

The hope has been expressed that the Prince of Wales will open the Indian annexe of the Zoo. In our opinion many valuable lives will be lost if anyone does anything so foolish.

The agitation in favour of more comfortable prisons continues. There is no doubt that the fact that they are not all that can be desired keeps many persons from using them.

The Kaiser's telegram congratulating us on the death of Rambatta has miscarried.

The first period of the Naval Manœuvres has definitely proved that Great Britain can meet a sudden and unexpected emergency with celerity and success. Our preparations, however, are, of course, not directed against the anticipated attack of any definite foe, and there is therefore no occasion why Venezuela, for instance should take umbrage.

"The ladies were, of course, very much in evidence during Asquith week," says a careless contemporary.

FLORILINE !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE GARDENING GIRL.

THE Women's Agricultural and Horticultural International Union is an outcome of the International Congress of Women Workers held in London in 1899. The idea of a forming the union emanated from Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard, delegate from California, who was struck by the amount of help and information she herself received at the meetings on agriculture and horticulture.

The supply of properly trained women is as yet very deficient, and for this reason many appointments go begging. There are possibilities also, for educated women trained in dairy work, poultry farming, etc. This was pointed out by Mr. Yerbergh at the society's meeting the other day at the Botanical Gardens. Mr. Yerbergh dwelt on the growing interest taken by women in agriculture both at home and abroad. Dairy produce, fruit raising, bee-keeping, were all well within the grasp of women agriculturists, he thought, and he was quite struck with their businesslike capacity.

HOW TO BEGIN.

A woman who had made up her mind to go in for any particular form of produce, should, Mr. Yerbergh thought, decide to take a small plot of land in the district where that particular produce was the main interest. If it should be celery, for instance, he advised Nottingham or Lincolnshire. He did not see any chance of raising the level of prices in this country, owing to the tremendous amount of foreign importation—therefore we must reduce the cost of producing. Unless the goods were sent to market in a tempting manner and everything up to sample, good prices would never be realized. Miss Turner, who spoke on the subject of growing roses for profit, said that it was untrue that roses could not be grown anywhere ; if one had money and a good garden it was very easy. The best roses were grown on walls, and if there were no walls wooden screens answered the purpose admirably.

THE AMERICAN CLUB WOMAN.

Many of the most far-reaching reforms in American civic life are to be directly traced to the efforts made by the civic sections of women's clubs, points out a writer on the American club-woman, in the "Ladies' Realm" for July.

"The Juvenile Court was initiated at the instance of women's clubs. It was the organized agitation of women's clubs that gained prohibition for certain cities and States. Many a city is indebted to its native daughters for the care of its streets. Women's clubs have ever been in the forefront of prison and hospital reform."

"The American club-woman," continues growing. There are social clubs, clubs for women millionaires, for professional women, for sportswomen, Browning Ruskin and Dickens Club, there are Thursday afternoon members of a Friday Morning Club. In fact, there appears to be no limit to the number and variety of women's clubs.

A MODEL HOSTESS.

"The American club-woman," continues this appreciative admirer, "makes a charming hostess, and further, seems to have a positive genius for finding out the stranger and providing a warm welcome for even the unimportant stranger. In this matter the English club-woman might follow her lead to advantage.

"I think that the characteristic of the American woman that most arrests the stranger is her primness. The American woman in the eyes of Europe has long stood for freedom, for freedom from conventionality particulary. She has only herself to blame if she is trammelled and shackled to a far greater extent than her English sister.

"In the great Martha Washington Hotel in New york, built for the purpose of housing the up-to-date New York woman, an American lady asked an English woman who inquired of her the whereabouts of the smoking-room, if she was joking. So fatherly is the management of this hotel that bell-girls have been substituted for bell-boys."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths, from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara-Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	0	6	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahajuxmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	59
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	1	1	12
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	15
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total.....	4	4	141
Total plague deaths to date ..	133,446		
Same date last year.....	9	8	80

ACUTE BRIGHTS DISEASE.

Fell Unconscious with the Violent Pain in his Back.

40, Freehold Street,
York Road, Leeds,
England.

Dear Sirs:—I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the good your Doan's backache Kidney Pills have done me. They have indeed saved my life. I am sure you will be interested in my case, and I will describe it to you as well as I can:—

In 1893 I had a man in doing some work in the garden. After a hearty dinner I took a stroll down to see how he was getting on. I had never left better in my life than I did then. But suddenly a most agonising pain darted through my back, and I came over so dizzy that I swayed to and fro, and should have fallen to the ground if my son-in-law hadn't come up just in time and caught me. I fell into his arms unconscious and was taken to bed. The doctor who was summoned called in the best physician in Leeds, to consult with him over the case, and together they decided it was acute Bright's disease.

For three weeks I was semi-conscious, and was nourished almost entirely by liquids. When at last I came to myself I ached in every bone, and the pain in my back was simply cruel. The kidney secretions were foul and highly coloured, and I felt thoroughly worn out. For six weeks I was dangerously ill, but the clever doctors pulled me through, and I was so much better that I could get about a little after a while. Later on, however, I had another terrible seizure, and off and on from that time the least cold or chill has told on my back and kidneys, making my life a misery.

Now, your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have proved just my medicine; before I had finished the first box I was beginning to mend; my kidneys were easier than they had been ever since 1893, and I felt brighter and better altogether. I therefore dropped the doctor's medicine, and used Doan's Pills persistently and solely. Now I am able to say that my back is as strong as ever it was. I cannot speak too highly of your medicine, and I gladly give you permission to publish my letter.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
(Sd.) GEORGE WHITAKER.

Writing some weeks later, Mr. Whitaker said:—"Use my testimonial wherever you like. I am not ashamed for people to know what your medicine has done for me, and I will gladly answer any inquiries about my cure. I have never found anything so good and reliable as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 a box, or 6 boxes for Rs. 10. Of all chemists and druggists, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

THE NEW

LAXATIVE

For Constipation, Flatulence, Sluggish Liver, Heaviness and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus :—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by

ALFRED BISHOP Ld.

48, Spelman Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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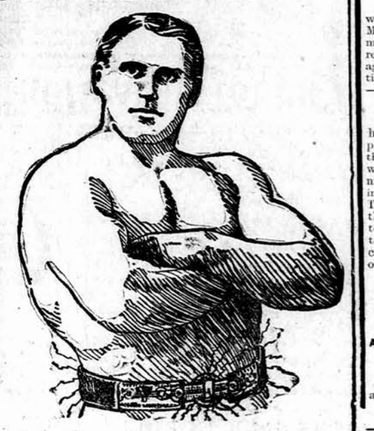
HOW IS YOUR HEALTH



AFTER all, this is the most important point to you. Have you lost the old time energy and ambition ? Are you ailing in any way from Weakness, Nervousness or a Disordered Liver and Stomach ? Have you any pains or aches of the body or limbs ? To be brief are you as well as you would like to be ? Is your health as good as it was ? Write to me fully if you feel anything wrong with you, advice will be found invaluable and it will cost you nothing.

Cook's Electric Body Battery

is a Battery that stands strictly on its merits which needs no drugs assistance and will not fail to cure you if you use it right. It has cured many people, some of which were, apparently, uncurable cases. In such troubles as Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains and aches, Weak Back and Nervous Disorders, it is of the utmost value, in fact any trouble which is the result of the lack of that force which is so essential to every human being, Electric Force yields quickly to the invigorating influence.

Bombay.

"DEAR SIR,—

Since I got your battery, I have been in good health. My health is improving daily I am truly a new man. For your pleasure I take the interest of writing you these few lines for publication as my true letter. Again thanking you, I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,"

(Original letter will be shown to those who call)

Send me your name and address if you are a sickly person, and I will send you free of charge a standard book on Electricity as applied for curing diseases. Call if convenient. Our offices are open daily from 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Consultation is free.

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

Manufactory.
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

CLARKE'S 8, 41, PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

INDIGESTION CURED.

[INDIGESTION REALLY MEANS "JADED STOMACH."]

When your arm gets tired with nursing baby, carrying a bag, holding a bucket, you "change hands." If you didn't, your arm would become useless. Indigestion means jaded stomach. You can't "change stomachs," and you can't stop eating. Do you see how serious therefore indigestion is ? An overworked organ is crying out for rest, and every meal you are obliged to take throws upon it more work. All you can do is to give it help to do the work, and that's just what Bile Beans do. They help feeble, over-worked stomachs to digest food, and when they have toned up the organ to its full strength, you leave them off.

Says Mrs. Shepherd, of Frederick Road, Stapleford (Notts.):—"For a long time I suffered from indigestion, which recently became worse. I generally awakened with a sensation of heaviness in my head, and that feeling was continued day after day. I became subject to constipation, which no amount of medicine seemed able to cure. My food would often repeat, and very frequently the whole of a meal would return. Owing to the state of my stomach, sometimes my food would come up again like vinegar. This was very weakening, and for days together I have been unable to leave my bed. When I did get about I was weak, and used to feel miserable and quite unable to get through my housework. This state of affairs continuing for so long, seemed to completely wreck my constitution.

"I have had three children, but they were all stillborn, and the continued bad state of my health had undoubtedly something to do with that. I was advised to try Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, and did so. After the first few doses I felt very ill, and a quantity of foul green matter was expelled. I persevered, however, with the Beans, and very soon felt that they were improving my condition. A few boxes worked a wonderful change in me, and I am now quite restored to health." Her husband corroborated !

Bile Beans for biliousness are the safest family medicine and a certain cure for Headache, Constipation, Piles, Colds, Liver Chill, Influenza, Rheumatism, Liver Troubles, Bad Breath, Indigestion, Palpitation, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Dizziness, Buzzing in the Head, Debility, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anæmia, and all Female Ailments. Obtainable of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at R. 1 or packed and post free from the Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of price, R. 1 2 per bottle, or Rs. 6 for six bottles.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.

Try Bile Beans free of cost. Send your name and address, the accompanying coupon, and one Anna stamp (to cover return postage) for Sample Bottle to Bile Bean Co., above address.

COUPON
B. G. 14-7-06.

Important Warning.

Genuine Bile Beans are not sold loose : being put up in sealed bottles only. Each bottle bears the full name, Bile Beans for Biliousness.

Bile Beans for Biliousness

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

HOW NEWS TRAVELS.

IN a little village in Ireland they are saying that food sent from Chicago contained a portion of human emains. Ordinary news would take weeks to get there. But the "Jungle" has rivalled Krakatoa; it has sent its thunders right round the world. High up on the Swiss mountains is a party of Italian engineers, engaged upon hair-curling work, at which, when the story is told, the engineering world will wonder. Remote from the rest of the human family, they live like eagles in their eyrie, and hold no communication with the lower levels, save through the agency of the men who crawl up to victual them. And yet they have heard of Chicago and its horrors. One of their number fell down a precipice the other day. They redeemed him from impending death, and roughly doctored him some way towards convalescence. "Now, you had better put your best leg foremost," they said, "or we'll pack you up in olive oil and ship you off to Chicago."

LOOKING AT HOME.

The alarm which the exposure of Chicago methods has naturally occasioned must be injurious to our own meat-packing industry. We have important works of this sort in London and Aberdeen. These, of course, are under effective supervision. What must surprise the man in the street is that adulteration known to be injurious to the consumer is so widely tolerated. Salicylic acid, which is largely employed for the doctoring of milk and other foods, is injurious though taken in only small quantities. France, more resolute than ourselves, officially condems as unfit for human consumption food submitted to such treatment. Against pure food tinned nothing can be said; such food can be kept without the least deterioration for score of years. But there must be no chemicals employed. Pure food, treated in pure air at a sufficiently high temperature to exterminate injurious organisms, lasts as well as can be desired.

THE FANTASTIC.

Our present state of knowledge upon the subject of food preservation has not been attained without many and curious experiments. When they found that by excluding air from foods immunity from deterioration could be secured they thought that, to make certainty doubly sure, this would be the best course: They steeped their meet in molten paraffin wax, in gelatine, in guttapercha, to coat and become impervious to air. But they had forgotten that the germs against which they sought to guard were already present in the food, and that they were merely providing inviolable sanctuary in which their minute foes could securely work. Another experiment was to inoculate the living animal so that an antiseptic was carried in the ordinary course of circulation to all parts of the body. But the best means discovered up to now is to place the food in a tin in which only a pinhole is left open. The tin is heated to a temperature of 270 degrees F., and, the steam having escaped by way of the one vent, the receptacle is then sealed with solder, and the whole kept good for any length of time.

BESIEGED.

People with jumpy nerves who intend motoring through the fruit country of the Home Counties should take note of this paragraph. They need not imagine that they have entered upon a nightmare-land where invisible motor-tyres burst a thousand to the hour. Neither have they occasion to fear that behind every hedge lurks a man with a gun to be discharged at themselves. No, though all the suggestions are ominous and dreadful, none of these is the explanation. It is the fact that from earliest morn until the sun goes down the countryside reverberates with the shock of musket-fire. But the cartridges are all blank. The truth is, the strawberries are now beginning to ripen, and the birds know it. Myriads of winged brigands are taking toll before Covent Garden has a chance. So many men behind batteries of guns blaze away throughout the livelong day to frighten the marauders from their feeding-grounds. Mayfair must have its strawberries, but it cannot unless gunpowder enough for an army be expended in their defence.

KNEW SCOTT.

An interesting fact is brought to light by a contemporary which has discovered that in Mr. Robert Laidlaw, one of the oldest of Melbourne's residents, is a man who knew Scott. We need not, however, go to the Antipodes to find such a man—we have in our midst, in the Hon. F. Leveson-Gower, a man whose hand has clasped that of the Wizard. While Mr. Leveson-Gower's father was at the British Embassy in Paris thither went Scott. The boy was taken into the room to shake hands with the novelist. When, a year or to ago, Mr. Leveson-Gower went to Abbotsford, recollection of that far-away meeting came back to him, and he mentioned to the enthusiast who was showing him round that he had once met the master. "Why, sir, that is impossible," said the guide. "Do you know when he died?" "He died," replied the visitor, "in 1832, and I saw him in 1826, when I was seven years old."

THE MIRROR OF HISTORY.

If revolution come in Russia, it will proceed along lines corresponding with those over which the French Revolution travelled. Frenchmen had the same pathetic faith in their Sovereign which distinguishes the Russian peasants. The National Assembly was Royalist to a man. At its first meeting it was floated and treated with the customely which characterise the attitude of the bureaucracy towards the Duma. The people did not know their strength, they stumbled blindly on, beyond the control of their choosen leaders. The Bastille fell before the National Assembly knew it was to be attacked; the French soldiers declared themselves of the people while the National Assembly was still petitioning for the dismissal of the military guards. The King's Ministers, like the Czar's, were hateful to the people; they made him dismiss them and recall their nominees. They rescued from prison the soldiers who had made the cause of the people theirs. So far Russia has made her history in exactly this manner.

THE SIMPLE WAY.

The German official mind is seriously exercised over the betrayal of secret intelligence communicated to the Chancellor. The aid of the Public Prosecutor is to be invoked. If that be unsuccessful, then the whole staff of the department involved is to be dismissed. There are men in Berlin sufficiently versed in old-time manners of diplomacy to know a shorter cut to a solution. Prince Kaunitz, the great Austrian Chancellor, once found himself the victim of treachery or indiscretion on the part of his staff. He could not bring home the guilt to one man, four clerks were suspected, but which of the four was the real offender none could say. He sent the four on to the Danube in a boat in whose keel was a secret valve. None of the four returned. And half a century ago a Russian Ambassador suggested—with what amount of seriousness one cannot pretend to say—that an official of doubtful probity should be sent as far as the Ægean Sea, where there were means of helping him to disappear.

THE IRISH PEERAGE.

A contemporary which states that the House of Lords is illegally constituted because it contains fewer than one hundred Irish peers is in error. Only Irish representative peers, of whom the maximum number is twenty-eight, are entitled to seats in the House of Lords. The ordinary Irish peer is eligible for election to the House of Commons. The Sovereign cannot create a new Irish peerage until three of older date than the Union have lapsed. The privilege to create a new Irish peerage lay dormant for many years, and was only revived to enable Lord Curzon of Kedleston to sit in the House of Commons instead of entering the House of Lords. That Viscount Palmerston would be seated in the House of Commons was owing to his being an Irish peer. Later, similar instances have been afforded in the same chamber by Lords Cromer, Kensington, Muncaster, Dunsany, Cavan, and Ardilaun. The Irish representative peer does, of course, go to the Upper Chamber, and is a member for life; the Scottish representative peer is a member only during the life of a Parliament.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

But matters are moving more rapidly than they moved in France; they are doing now in weeks and months what it took years in France to accomplish. So far the Czar has withstood all the efforts of his people to meet him face to face. So far long did Louis XVI. He went at last, humbly, to say in that silence of the National Assembly which Mirabeau called a lesson to kings, (b) "I, who am but one with my nation, I come entrust myself to you." And then Paris believed that the millennium had come. Regardless of the fact that the King was on the throne, and that about him were the Ministers responsible for the Government of the land, they blandly appointed their own mayor of Paris, and made Lafayette commandant. The Revolution was begun and no man knew it. The great mass of the people, moving for the first time, were swept forward by their own momentum, and chateaux began to blaze, and men who had told the people to eat grass to die on lamp-posts. Chateaux are blazing in Russia, and many men are dying. The Terror may yet have to come.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

This tampering with official documents is not the invention of official underlings: it is a survival of days when kings and emperors felt no shame in opening the letters of important people. Bismarck's eyes were opened at St. Petersburg when a Russian whom he knew one day made a communication to him leading to this addition: "My first indiscretion necessitates a second. You will, of course, communicate this matter to Bismarck." In doing so, do not make use of your cypher number so-and-so; we have been in possession of that for years, and as matters stand, our people would conclude that I was the source of information. You must oblige me further by not suddenly giving up the compromised cypher, but using it a few months longer for unimportant telegrams

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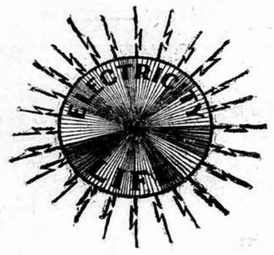

THINK OF IT? 3 years in bed, unable to move; now walks. MRS. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
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7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen, and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

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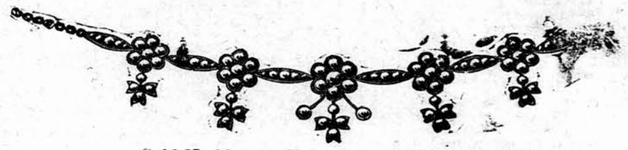
Gold Necklet, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 175.

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Gold pendant and Chain set Pearls, Rs. 50.

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Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 75.

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Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant,set Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 135.

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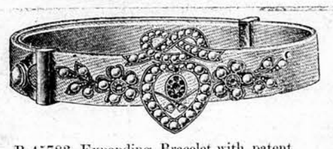
B 45783, Expanding Bracelet with patent clasp. Set Pearls and Rubies, Rs. 250.

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B 45395, Set Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, Rs. 220.

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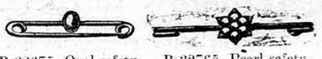
B 42396, 15ct. Gold, Pearl and Turquoise Safety Pin, Rs. 10-8.

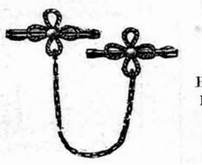
B 37890, 15ct. Gold, Twisted wire Brooch, Rs. 10.

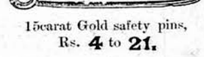
B 21046, Bracelet Set with 3 Rubies, Rs. 50.


B 32675, Opal safety pin, Rs. 5. B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.

B 26017, Bracelet Set, Pearls, Rs. 40.

B 39361, Bracelet Set with Turquoise Matrix and Baroque Pearls, Rs. 90.


44757, Twin safety pins, Set Turquoises, Rs. 12.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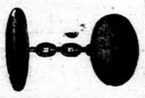
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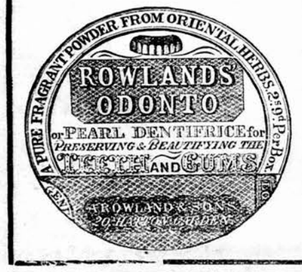
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Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

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* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

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The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Aforitur qui non utitur."

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After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

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